

17, 20, and 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 6885, to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to menhaden fishing.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1571. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 1, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Turkey River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 700); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1572. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 2, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Willapa River, in Pacific County, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 701); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1573. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Susquehanna River and tributaries, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, authorized under the provisions of House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, which was enacted into law, with modifications, in section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved on January 21, 1927; and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936, and the acts of Congress approved on June 20 and 25, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 702); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1574. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for a more permanent tenure for persons carrying the mails on star routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1575. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1942, in the amount of \$60,000 (H. Doc. No. 703); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1576. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the National Housing Agency and the Federal Works Agency, totaling \$50,000,000 (H. Doc.

No. 704); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1577. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943, involving a net increase of \$2,046,278, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 705); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Committee on Mines and Mining. H. R. 6295. A bill to suspend the requirement for the performance of annual labor on certain mining claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 2013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 6935. A bill extending the provisions for freeing the debt obligations of persons subject to the draft; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6936. A bill providing free laundry and dry-cleaning service to members of the military and naval forces while on active duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

H. R. 6937. A bill restricting the appropriations of all Government departments or agencies of the Government with respect to all publications not required by law; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2673. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, opposing the bill known as House bill 6250, which would dispense with the literacy test in applications of aliens over 50 years of age for naturalization, and favoring the provision of the election law of the State of New York which provides for a literacy test for all alien applicants for citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2674. Also, resolution of the American Bureau of Chiropractic, New York State Auxiliary, No. 47, urging the President of the United States to take cognizance of mechanical injuries to the backs of soldiers, and that appropriate steps be taken for the permanent creation of a place in the health service of the armed forces for chiropractic, either as a part of the present set-up of the Medical Corps or that a separate and distinct chiropractic corps be created to be confined strictly to the administration of chiropractic to soldiers who are in need of that type of health service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2675. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark, N. J., petitioning Congress to enact legislation providing for the establishment of daylight-saving time, superimposed upon the war time now in effect throughout the country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Very Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, whose beauteous world reveals the robe of an eternal glory, with whom is no variableness, no ebbing tide, no night, no changing shade: Hold Thou our feeble hands in Thine, as again we enter into the secret mystery of a new and gladsome day with its manifold tasks, its untried plans, that we may come to a more intimate knowledge of Thy will, and to a better understanding of ourselves.

Grant, we beseech Thee, to every citizen of our beloved country, grace to respond with heart and soul and mind to the call of duty in this high and holy service in behalf of our sorrow-laden world. And despite the present shadow and the agony of strife, grant that a new radiance may emerge to light the way for all the races of mankind, so that righteousness may walk this way once more, and the voice proclaiming justice, mercy, and a common brotherhood may ne'er again be hushed. We ask it in our Saviour's name, and for His sake. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. SMATHERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 13, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5802) to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DITTER, and

Mr. ENGEL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 5802. An act to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; and

H. R. 6495. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

#### REPORTS OF UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following messages from the President of the United States, which were read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the third report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the calendar year 1938 and the first 6 months of 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.]

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the fourth report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### REPORT OF FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Eighth Annual Re-

port of the Federal Housing Administration, for the year ended December 31, 1941 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

##### EASEMENT IN LANDS OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

##### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (4), Justice (4), Agriculture (15), Commerce, and Labor; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Savannah, Ga.; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Chicago, Ill.; The National Archives (2); Federal Works Agency (2); United States courts, northern district of California; the Federal Security Agency; United States Employees Compensation Commission (2); the Civil Service Commission; Interstate Commerce Commission; and the Panama Canal, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

##### ELIMINATION OF NONESSENTIAL EXPENDITURES—LETTER FROM E. T. TAYLOR

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho. Mr. President, the war emergency has made it necessary to appropriate vast sums for defense purposes. Under such conditions it is essential that other expenditures should be cut to the bone. As the various appropriation bills come before us we should do everything possible to eliminate nonessentials, and especially activities which have been proved of little or no advantage to the public.

Agriculture is completely loyal to the war program, and its leaders recognize the trend toward a reduction in expenditures which are not essential. In providing abundant food supplies for ourselves and other nations associated with us, our farmers are performing an important service toward the ultimate victory which is sure to come. Congress in passing upon appropriations should do nothing which would tend to hinder agriculture and thus retard the flow of essential food supplies. Every encouragement must continue to be given to the proper activities of the Department of Agriculture. At the same time some of the ill-considered schemes which have been costly but which have been of little or no service to agriculture as a whole should be eliminated. There has been too great a tendency in recent years toward a regimentation of agriculture and its use as a laboratory for experimentation with untried ideas for changes in our social and economic institutions.

The feeling of some of the farmers of my State toward wasteful expenditures for agriculture is expressed graphically in a letter which I received from E. T.

Taylor, master of the Idaho State Grange. The letter relates directly to the pending agricultural appropriation bill. I can vouch for the esteem in which Mr. Taylor is held among the farmers of Idaho and as to the importance which should be attached to his views.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Taylor's letter be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IDAHO STATE GRANGE,  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, March 25, 1942.  
Senator JOHN THOMAS,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Thank you for your letter of the 19th, in which you enclosed copies of the Agriculture Department appropriations bill.

In reply to your request that I look it over and offer any suggestions that might come to mind, I beg to suggest the following as being some places where it appears to my mind that changes might be made.

The work of the Extension Department has become so duplicated with work of the Soil Conservation, Bureau of Home Economics, Farm Security Administration, and many similar activities that it would seem that a real cut should be made in the grand total appropriated for these activities.

Recently, at a meeting held in Coeur d'Alene, 19 women were present and lectured by representatives of 6 different agencies, all on the subject of farm gardens. This meeting probably cost the taxpayers around \$75 for the per diem and expenses of these lecturers.

In this connection, one representative of the Extension Department, who is a real garden expert and who has covered this work for years, could have given more advice and better advice than the whole group put together.

The Extension Department functioned in good shape in the last war without the aid of the swarms of useless incompetents who have now a place in the trough.

It is now impossible to hold a farm meeting of any kind without its being packed with Federal officeholders, all trying to foist their departments onto the farmer. Farm Credit, Farm Security, Soil Conservation, Bureau of Home Economics, Commodity Credit, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, bug hunters, and a great array of other agencies are there trying to get the farmer to borrow more money, swallow hair-brained crackpot ideas and schemes, all of which are the vehicle which keeps the agency on the pay roll.

In the last war the control of weeds, rodents, bugs, and pests, marketing problems, and everything necessary to be of real aid to the farmer was handled ably and well by the Extension Service. Now each activity has a bureau of its own, and if a question is now asked of an extension agent regarding any subject it becomes necessary for the extension agent to take it up with some of the other agencies. He dares not tell you himself, because the other departments will start a fight right away on the claim their territory is being invaded.

The time has come to cut out of our Agriculture Department all of the duplication of effort and useless activities that have been placed in it in the past few years.

There is a legitimate need for an efficient Department of Agriculture, but it has been made a nest of separate departments performing much absolutely useless service, and duplication of worthy activities.

It would be my suggestion that the Soil Conservation Service, Weed Control, Home Economics, and similar work, all in a much reduced form, be abolished as departments and the work put back in the Extension Department.



I would further suggest that the personnel and traveling expenses be sharply reduced, for all activities associated with the Agriculture Department. Put a rider on the bill to the effect that they must use the mails instead of the roads to get their yarns over. Farm personal calls and group meetings, costing the taxpayers large sums, are the way business is done now, where a franked letter would get over a far better story as it might come from some person who really was qualified to put it out.

On page 42 of the report I note the appropriation calls for \$501,315 for administration of the Soil Conservation Service, which is a reduction of less than 2 percent in personnel costs. On the other hand, the sum to be expended by this Department has been cut \$3,199,905, or about 12 percent. It would seem the personnel should be cut with the cut in services rendered.

The appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, on page 43, shows salaries and expenses raised \$11,352 while the amount of service to be rendered has been cut 22 percent. It would seem we are hanging onto the straphangers for future use. I believe this department has been operated as one of the most inefficient in Idaho, of any I have contacted.

This agency has been trying to organize cheese factories near Jerome and Twin Falls, right in the territory of the finest cooperative factories in the State. They are trying to set up cooperative stores and the statement of some of their workers is that "We must get more money out or we will be out of a job."

From a perusal of the bill it seems that the House has really tried to whittle it down, and I am much pleased to see that they took the position they display. I trust that the Senate may back them up and cut some more out also.

In the connection of appropriations will say that I am firmly of the opinion that all nonwar expenditures should be cut to the bone. The time has come when every ounce of effort must go into the war program. The fight by hundreds of useless agencies to hang onto their jobs is clearly disgusting to a large percentage of the citizens.

I have taken a lot of your time listening to my view on this matter, but I feel that a plain statement is what you wanted.

With best wishes to you in this day of difficulties, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. T. TAYLOR,  
Master, Idaho State Grange.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

##### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Peter Friezen, secretary of Farmers' Union, Local No. 768, of Cathay, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation favorable to the agricultural interests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by Harmony Lodge, No. 450, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Helpers, and Welders of America, American Federation of Labor, affiliated with the Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, Washington, D. C., protesting against the enactment of legislation to abolish the 40-hour workweek provision of law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

##### By Mr. TYDINGS:

A memorial of sundry citizens, telephone employees, of Hagerstown, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to tax trust funds set aside for pension purposes by companies and corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions of sundry citizens of Frederick and Cumberland, Md., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and

naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

#### PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY OF PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. GREEN presented resolutions adopted by the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island greatly appreciate the privileges, opportunities, and liberties afforded them by the United States of America; and

Whereas these men and women believe in the principles of democracy underlying the Government; and

Whereas these men and women cherish and love this land of freedom: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island, will do everything within our power whereby said privileges, opportunities, and liberties will continue in this great land, that we will in every way possible give everything, even to sacrifice our lives, if necessary, in order that those things which we hold sacred might continue to live and endure at all times.

Whereas the United States of America has been treacherously attacked by a member of the Axis Powers, thus threatening the liberty, tranquillity, and general welfare of all Americans as ordained and established in the Constitution of the United States of America, thus necessitating the United States of America to enter into this World War; and

Whereas the annual convention of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island is this 15th day of February 1942 in session at Smithfield, R. I.; and

Whereas the delegates at this convention represent many of Portuguese descent who are United States citizens, either fortunately by birth or wisely by naturalization, residing throughout the State of Rhode Island: Be it

*Resolved*, That we firmly and sincerely endorse all measures adopted by the United States Government to bring to a final success and victory this war for the preservation of our democracy and the peace of the world; and be it further

*Resolved*, That as 100-percent true and loyal American citizens, we stand solidly with the United States of America, regardless of what nation or nations are now or may hereafter enter into war against the United States of America.

#### REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred, for examination and recommendation, two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

##### By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 2448. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Arthur Foran; to the Committee on Claims.

##### By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2449. A bill for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson; to the Committee on Claims.

##### By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2450. A bill to authorize the President to acquire a stock pile of motor vehicles and parts and equipment therefor for national defense purpose; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

##### By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2451. A bill for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston;

S. 2452. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard;

S. 2453. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes;

S. 2454. A bill to prescribe the relative rank of members of the Navy Nurse Corps in relation to commissioned officers of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 2455. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; and

S. 2456. A bill to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes," so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

##### By Mr. NYE:

S. 2457. A bill to amend the act of April 27, 1916, establishing the Army and Navy Medal of Honor roll; to the Committee on Pensions.

##### By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 2458. A bill to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941; and

S. 2459. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the Postal Service employed in dual capacity; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

In my opinion there has been an apparent pat-on-the-back policy with reference to the treatment of enemy aliens who are obviously against this country. On the whole, I feel that the great masses of our labor forces are doing a good job, but we must eliminate from employment eligibility all those who are not eager to aid our industries in producing with a maximum of efficiency.

Mr. President, there is now a law on the statute books prohibiting employment of enemy aliens, but apparently its provisions are not sufficiently strong to make it effective. Reports to officials in our armed services indicate that numbers of enemy aliens are employed in war-production plants. If our war effort is to be effective, we must eliminate the possibility of the fifth column, the most effective weapon of the Axis. To eliminate the fifth column we must, first of all, see that enemy aliens are not given the opportunity for sabotage.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2460) to prohibit the employment of enemy aliens in war industries, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

# AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHIPSTEAD submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, etc., from \$7,531,005 to \$7,771,005, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

# RETIREMENT, WITH ADVANCED RANK, OF CERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS—RECOM- MITTAL OF BILL

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, on page 7 of the Senate Calendar will be found Order No. 1260, Senate bill 2285, to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of certain officers of the Navy. I should like to have the bill recommitted to the Naval Affairs Committee for the purpose of further study and consideration. Therefore, I move that Senate bill 2285 be taken from the calendar and recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

# STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILLIS TO INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMIT- TEE

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the statement made by him to the Indiana Republican State Committee on April 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# ADDRESS BY JAMES A. FARLEY AT COM- MUNION BREAKFAST FOR SCHRAFFT EMPLOYEES

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the communion breakfast for Schrafft employees, New York City, April 13, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# PUNISH THE DISLOYAL—EDITORIAL FROM THE GOLDFIELD (NEV.) NEWS

[Mr. BUNKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Punish the Disloyal," published in the Goldfield (Nev.) News of April 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# LABOR PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the morning press carried a story that the President of the United States and his war labor cabinet will sit in conference today in an effort to bridge the gap between the views of labor and industry and wage stabilization. On Monday last the press carried a story on wage and profit ceilings and referred to a discussion by Charles Pack, head of the Doehler Die Casting Co., the Nation's largest producer of die castings, in which this gentleman said in a radio forum that profit ceilings were undemocratic, and that wage-profit limitations tend to kill incentive, encourage waste, incompetence, and inefficiency.

The morning press also carried a statement of labor leaders, who said that any proposed ceiling over wages is absolutely out, but they added that the President's suggestion for a stabilization of wages,

along with profits and prices, has won increasing support in labor circles.

Mr. President, the diversity of opinion upon the question of wage stabilization thus exemplified is similar to that in the United States Senate today upon what seems to me to be probably the most important, indeed, the paramount, issue on the home front at this moment. In view of the fact that the Senate of the United States has unanimously agreed to take up on Monday next the Connally labor bill, it seems to me that this meeting in the White House at this moment is exceedingly timely.

During the past few weeks Members of Congress have seen their mail increase by leaps and bounds, due to the great difference of opinion which exists in America today upon fundamental questions affecting the labor situation. High-pressure methods have been used by various groups in attempting to persuade or intimidate or coerce certain Members of Congress with respect to their particular viewpoint upon a complicated question.

On the other hand, hundreds of spontaneous letters have reached Members of Congress from every section of the country, written by those who have no interest other than to do the correct thing which will produce more in the way of war supplies and implements to the end that America may win this war and the totalitarian powers may be defeated.

I have read, Mr. President, the arguments which have been presented upon both sides of this question; I have studied the letters which have come to my office from various persons in my State who have a very definite opinion as to what should be done; and, strange as it may seem, it is difficult to find any great groups agreeing upon the proper solution of the labor problem.

Obviously, whatever is done in connection with legislation which may be enacted, if we enter upon the consideration of this question next week, many in this country will be disappointed.

During this same period of time we have been receiving this mail we have also heard various Senators express themselves very vigorously upon certain phases of proposed labor legislation.

Mr. President, when we start debating the Connally labor bill the door will be open to move the substitution of every labor bill which is now pending before the Senate—and there are at least three, and perhaps more—and each Senator who has introduced a labor bill in the Senate believes that he has a panacea for the labor troubles which exist in the country today. Any amendment involving the labor situation may be offered; and, out of these many different thoughts and ideas on what is best for America, will come bitterness, rancor, and disappointment before we finish these debates. Not only will such feelings come to the Senate, but starting next week what the Senate may do about labor legislation will be reflected throughout the four corners of the Nation.

Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making a most serious suggestion to the President of the United States and his War Labor Board, that during this con-

ference they discuss every phase of the so-called labor legislation now pending before the Senate. When I say "every phase" I mean every proposition which has heretofore been seriously raised by Members of the Senate and the people of this Nation. I am now talking about the question of wage limitations. I am talking about the number of hours a week that men should work in this emergency. I am discussing overtime and double time, and I am discussing the racketeering feature that exists not only in the labor organization, but also in the management in certain instances.

Mr. President, the real racketeers in the labor organizations are few and far between, but I undertake to say that they are doing more damage to the morale of this country in our effort successfully to prosecute the war, than any other single element involved in the labor problem.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend the heads of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for burying the hatchet in this great emergency, and in presenting a united front, insofar as those two great organizations are concerned. If these great leaders could, in this emergency, purge the racketeers in their entirety, few though they be in number, it would be a great stimulant to the morale of this country, insofar as unity is concerned, which is so indispensable if we are to win the war.

If the labor leaders, during this emergency, could adopt a policy which would permit a man to go into a defense work by the payment of a nominal sum as union dues, it would do more to allay the fears and increase the courage and restore the morale of our people than any other single act.

Mr. President, I am speaking from personal experience, which I have had in my own State, in the case of a great defense plant at Wilmington, Ill., where millions upon millions of dollars have been spent, and where men were charged exorbitant sums for the privilege of going to work upon a defense plant; I took it upon myself in that instance, through William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to break up that case of racketeering at this plant, and while the unions did exact a considerable sum in exorbitant dues from those who desired to work, the racket was ultimately ended because of President Green's intervention.

I fear the same thing is going to happen again in the case of the gigantic plants between Springfield and Decatur, Ill., upon which construction is being started. I have already seen signs of the racketeers moving in, racketeers who have not the country's interest at heart, but only their own selfish interests. It is a small matter, but, Mr. President, it is the small things creeping in on the domestic front that are causing disunity here. It is not the large things. It was pensions, it was a fan dancer, it was a little waste here and there, or a bonus of a small amount, or racketeering labor, that seemed to get the big play through the press, and which seemed to disturb the American people most seriously.

So, Mr. President, again I urge the President of the United States and the



War Labor Board to attempt along with management, to initiate in the conference today a program that will be satisfactory to the great majority of the American people.

We hear talk of making sacrifices. No one has made any sacrifices in America as yet, except the soldiers, the sailors, and the marines. No Member of Congress has made any sacrifice; no member of a labor organization has made any sacrifice; no member of management has made any sacrifice, and no member of Government, whether he be in the legislative, the executive, or the judicial branch, has made any sacrifices, when we compare civilian activities with what the men in uniform are doing at this very moment throughout the world.

Mr. President, we have not seen anything to date, so far as sacrifice is concerned. I admit that I am a pessimist and have been for a long time. I read the daily headlines about what our boys are doing, and I also see that Japan continues to go on and on, conquering vast stretches of territories, and extending her command farther and farther into the Pacific and into the Indian Ocean. I know Mr. Hitler continues to hold Europe in his grasp. We have not seen anything as yet, but we will soon see the greatest offensive against Russia and the United Nations around the Mediterranean the world has ever known, and the horror and the destruction of life and property in this drive will be the greatest in all war history. That the Allies can hold on I am not certain. God knows I pray they will. But while this world catastrophe is at our very feet, when the world is on fire, when the United States of America stands almost alone—at least she might stand alone as the last citadel of liberty anywhere on earth—we in America quarrel and squabble, dilly-dally and delay about some little, insignificant thing or that.

Oh, Mr. President, I sometimes think we are following in the footsteps of France before she fell, when her politicians and her statesmen and her people fiddled while Hitler was preparing. My hope is that through arbitration and through sacrifice upon the part of management and labor and Government, through give-and-take methods, which is the real American way, we may be able to do something between now and next week which will give to the Senate of the United States a labor program on which we can agree in a hurry, and which will be highly satisfactory to the American people. It is the most important question for solution now existing on the home front, and I make the prophecy now that just as surely as we start a serious debate upon the labor question in the United States Senate it will take a week or 10 days before every Member of the Senate who has some idea or notion, honestly believing it to be constructive and sound, can have an opportunity to be heard. It will be a long time before we finally reach a vote upon some kind of a bill. When that bill comes out of the United States Senate I fear it will be a legislative monstrosity which will not be acceptable to a great many

Senators who may be compelled to vote for it.

Mr. President, I want to see production stimulated and not disturbed, but just as surely as we take up labor legislation, just as certainly as we do not arbitrate the labor question rather than legislate, we are going to have disturbances throughout the United States of America.

I hold no brief for labor, and I hold no brief for management. I have no pet theories as to what should or should not be done in connection with this important problem. The only thing the Senator from Illinois wants to see done is that which will be best for the interests of this great country of ours. That is what the people want. They want to see selfishness eliminated and politics adjourned. They would like to see a united front in Washington upon legislation which means so much in our successful prosecution of the war.

Sometimes, Mr. President, we have to give and we have to take; we have to make sacrifices; and sometimes individuals must admit that they have been wrong in the past, in order to pass constructive legislation which will accomplish the immediate objective. Sometimes individuals must look facts squarely in the face as they exist at the moment, and not permit something which has happened in the past to influence their judgment upon a great issue such as that before the Senate of the United States. That is what should be borne in mind in this conference today. Labor and management must look this important problem squarely in the face, and give and take, and make sacrifices, and come out with a program which will be satisfactory to the American people, because I honestly believe that the legislative body cannot legislate a labor program which will be satisfactory to the people.

Mr. President, probably what I have said will fall on deaf ears, but I have never been more sincere upon a matter since I have been a Member of the Senate than I am upon this one question, which deals so closely with the economic situation on the home front, upon which I feel it my duty to express an opinion. I hope that something constructive will come out of the conference today. My plea is that we arbitrate now, before it is too late. We must preserve unity. We must keep the morale of the American people on a high plateau. This is absolutely necessary if we are to win the war in which we are engaged.

#### ORGANIZATION OF JEWISH MILITARY UNITS IN PALESTINE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the battle for the Middle East and the Mediterranean is rapidly taking ominous form. Vichy's collaboration with Hitler in designating Pierre Laval premier is the tip-off. Soon Gibraltar and Suez will join embattled Malta in hearing and feeling the detonation of Hitler's cruel wrath. All civilization awaits with bated breath the outcome of this impending titanic struggle. More

men to arms in that threatened area is the need of the hour insofar as the United Nations are concerned. In the expressive language of Winston Churchill, all men instinctively feel with him "the crisis of manpower is at hand and will dominate the year 1942." If that be true it is best that we take stock of the situation. What are the prospects of overcoming Hitler's concentrated might? Gibraltar is strong and should withstand assault. Malta has proved her ability to take constant and continuous punishment. Britain has a fine army in Egypt fairly well equipped and fairly well supported by ships and planes, but General Rommel, Hitler's able military leader, is poised to strike a mighty blow. Soon we shall know whether the United Nation's army in Egypt is of sufficient strength. The outcome is a gambler's chance right at this moment. How tragic the uncertainty when all civilization depends upon a clear-cut victory. Why not array more men to our colors and strengthen our arms and be certain of success and leave nothing to doubt. We must have no more Dunkirks and Singapores.

Palestine stands at the very gates of Suez, the vital focal point of the lifeline of the United Nations. Suez must be held and Palestine can be an important factor in its support. Seventy-five miles east of the Suez Canal there awaits in idleness a potential Jewish army begging and pleading for the right to fight to hold Suez. One hundred thousand Jews in Palestine are demanding now as I speak the opportunity and the right to fight on the side of the defenders of Suez. When the enemy's gun is leveled at the heart, the time for quibbling is past. When the United Nations know that Hitler and Hirohito have planned with sadistic glee to clasp hands—their bloody hands—across the Suez Canal, how can the decision be postponed?

Last December the committee for a Jewish army assembled here in Washington and made known its objective. This committee is nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Many Members of Congress belong to it. The senior Senator from Colorado is a member. Our objective is to create a Jewish army to fight at the side of the United Nations on a par with the Free French, the Free Poles, the Free Czechs, and other free nationals. This new army is to be composed of Palestinian and stateless Jews from many parts of the world. No Jew from America would be eligible, for American Jews will fight under the Stars and Stripes. In Palestine there are many young, courageous Jews anxious to defend their ancient home. They know the terrain and many of them have had military training. They will be joined by the disinherited, dispossessed and stateless Jews from all the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe who have already felt the crushing power of Nazi oppression. From the Middle East it is estimated that 100,000 Jews would be recruited in 24 hours. From other parts of the world another 100,000 would flock to join. Thus an army of 200,000 men would be able to render yeoman service in the cause of survival.

I can think of no reason for the British Government's hesitation to create a Jewish army in the Middle East now. The Free French, the Free Poles, and the Free Czechs have not been denied this right. Certainly a fighting chance should be given a people bluntly told by their persecutor and would-be conqueror that they will be exterminated. Good sportsmanship, not to mention other more compelling reasons, would dictate such a right. In the House of Representatives of the United States is pending this concurrent resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the President of the United States is hereby requested to direct the Secretary of State to petition the Government of Great Britain to take such action as may be necessary to permit the organization of all-Jewish military units in Palestine.

Britain should not compel Congress to adopt that concurrent resolution. She should not force her western ally, upon whom she must depend for survival, to ask her formally to make an obviously advantageous decision in this mutual cause. The avowed policy of the United States is to furnish arms to anyone willing to fight the common enemy. America is proud to be the arsenal of democracy, and she has made "a willingness to fight" the only qualification for arms assistance. It is 12,000 miles from America to Suez. America may not therefore be able to get men to Egypt in time, but most certainly we can get arms and munitions to men in Palestine now on the ground ready and waiting to receive these arms when Britain gives approval. I plead with the leaders of Britain to act before the hour grow later.

#### DEATH OF GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, it may not be inappropriate at this time when the last sad rites are being held for him, to revert for a moment to the contemplation of the death of a very great American. General Hugh Johnson was all of that, and he was more. He pursued a straight path, perhaps roughly at times, but always with fidelity and with truth. He was a man who had an exterior which did not commend itself to certain people, but underneath there was a heart—a heart as big as ever beat in the breast of any man.

General Johnson was a critic, as we sometimes heard, but there was never any malice in what he said. There was never any attempt to glorify himself at the expense of one of his fellow beings. He criticized, and sometimes his criticisms were harsh, but the particular event needed that sort of criticism, and that sort of criticism was good.

Mr. President, General Johnson had such a career as would have made most men extremely proud. I remember during the first World War when he, a younger man, served those who were older than he, and did the work which was required in the first drawing of the lottery then held in relation to the draft. General Johnson was the man who prepared the ground for that draft, and when his work was done it was well done.

So it was with his whole life. He had certain things to say. He said them well. He said them in pointed English which all of us could understand. He did not try at all to do that which he might have done and which his education entitled him to do—use a style of English expression which would be difficult of understanding and comprehension, but he talked plainly to those to whom he wished to talk—the great body of the people.

He was a man of extraordinary ability. He was a man of absolute integrity. His honesty never was questioned. He was a man who, pursuing his course in life, did that which he believed to be right.

Mr. President, I mourn him as a great American, for he was a great American. I realize that such a tribute may detract somewhat from his stature, for in these days when our minds and our hearts are frequently given over to persons and races other than our own, to mourn a man as a great American may in the eyes of certain persons be a sin, but I am willing to commit that sin, and I mourn Gen. Hugh Johnson because he represented a great American school.

Let him rest in peace. He has played his part upon the stage of the world's theater. He has played it well. He has played a man's part in the life that was his and during the trying events of the last few years. He has done well. Let him rest in peace.

#### LABOR PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I am unable to let this occasion pass without expressing my agreement in general with the important and timely statement made a few moments ago by the able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] regarding the war problem in respect to labor legislation which Congress, the country, and labor itself confront. I agree with him that nothing could be more important than an affirmative, all-out program by way of voluntary agreement covering all related phases of the problem in the current White House conferences. I do not believe it will ever be possible to answer the vitally pressing economic factors on the home front that are involved in the war problem in this country except as they are answered simultaneously in respect to the problems of management, the problems of profits, the problems of labor, and the problems of prices. We can never do that successfully in general Senate debate.

As the Senate knows, I have always said that all-out price control, covering wages, profits, and prices ought to be given to the country as a single, comprehensive unit by way of defense against the suicide of inflationary spirals. The same thing is true of labor legislation. The sacrifices of both labor and management should be defined in the same formula so that each is assured of equity. I agree with the Senator from Illinois that if on next Monday we are to confront a general pell-mell melee on the floor of the Senate in respect to labor legislation, we are not likely to get the prudent and considered result which the

situation requires. I join in the emphasis which the Senator from Illinois has put upon the necessity for high and effective and specific administration leadership in the creation of an all-out program in this regard.

Mr. President, I wish to specify one exhibit to demonstrate the complex nature of this challenge—the wide divergence of perfectly conscientious public opinion—in respect to one of these controverted factors. Yesterday the Secretary of the Navy, in testifying before a House committee, said, according to last evening's newspapers, that the 40-hour week issue is a wage question only. I do not think that the 40-hour week question is a wage question or a war-cost question only, in its general impact upon the morale of the American people. I emphatically disagree. True, it is purely a question of overtime pay in its mathematical aspect. But in its larger aspect it is taken by millions of our people as a symbol of our alleged unwillingness to give an all-out effort to the supply lines which sustain our fighting sons. It is folly to ignore this irresistible psychology.

Is there any justification for that public attitude? There certainly is. One of the ablest discussions of the matter which I have read in some time appeared recently in an editorial in the Washington Star, from which I wish to quote in part:

Without regard to the question whether the 40-hour week, under existing circumstances, should or should not be continued, the indisputable fact is that the primary purpose of the statute is to discourage and penalize work in excess of 40 hours a week.

There can be no question about it. It is an indisputable fact; and that is the prime reason the statute was passed. There was a very definite need at the time for its passage for that specific purpose; but that specific purpose ceases to exist for the duration of this war. Such a purpose is at direct variance with every demand of the Government for more and ever more production. Such a purpose is in direct conflict with the needs of the Army and the Navy. Such a purpose collides with the public conviction as to what is needed to win this war.

I continue to quote from the editorial:

It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says—

Mr. Walling being the new Wage and Hour Administrator—

It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says, that the workweek in most war plants is in excess of 40 hours, but what he neglects to bring out is the fact that this is being done by nullifying the plain intent and effect of the statute. Thus, the real question is whether a law frankly intended to discourage work in excess of 40 hours should be retained and defended when a longer workweek has become a national necessity. To argue that a longer workweek can be introduced in spite of the law is simply to dodge the true issue.

What I am saying is that the country has its eyes on the true issue. At least a great preponderance of the country believes that it has its eyes on the true issue—and beliefs are the raw materials of morale.



Continuing to read:

Mr. Walling himself is the best authority as to the real purpose of the statute, and this real purpose readily may be ascertained by examining the brief bearing his name which has been submitted to the Supreme Court in the so-called Belo case, involving the validity of the wage and hour law. The following excerpts are pertinent.

I now quote from the Wage and Hour Administrator, in his brief in the Supreme Court:

But the Wages and Hours Act shows on its face that section 7 was directed to maximum hours. The legislative history is exceedingly clear that Congress was concerned with hours as well as with wages, and that the time-and-a-half requirement of section 7 was intended to discourage overtime work by requiring the employer to pay extra compensation therefor regardless of the magnitude of the employee's regular rate of pay. \* \* \* By requiring overtime compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate, Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima.

This is the Wage and Hour Administrator describing the purpose of the 40-hour workweek law.

Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima.

That is precisely the opinion of vast groups of the people of the country today, rightly or wrongly.

Continuing to quote from Mr. Walling's brief:

This intent is clear both on the face of the act and from its legislative history \* \* \*. Such additional compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate was intended as a sanction to enforce the statutory prohibition of employment beyond the maximum number of hours.

Mr. President, it seems to me that Administrator Walling is about the best authority available on the subject of the purpose of the 40-hour workweek law. I do not blame labor in the slightest for resisting any effort to strike down the basic peacetime principle of the 40-hour workweek. If it is even temporarily suspended, obviously it should be done only for the duration of this crisis, and only on the express terms that the 40-hour workweek shall automatically recur at the end of the emergency. But, Mr. President, during the emergency I do not believe we can satisfy the American people, I do not believe we can satisfy our men in uniform, that we in the Congress have given our full dedication to the war effort necessary to sustain our fighting sons at the front unless we create a 48-hour workweek basis for the duration of the conflict, or unless labor invites this change by voluntary attitudes.

I now revert to the address by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Lucas). He said that it is better to reach these results voluntarily than by legislation. To that I heartily agree. It is in that spirit that I endorse his belief that the greatest contribution labor and management can make to the welfare of their country at this time is a voluntary agreement upon some of the fundamental things which are essential to the creation of a satisfied public morale.

Manifestly this includes profit limitations for management. Indeed that

should be the starting point. There should be no such things as excess war profits. I am talking about mutual restraints upon all concerned. I am talking about viewing all of these problems through the eyes of the American soldier on Bataan and the American sailor on the battle seas.

But I was particularly discussing the 40-hour week and its status as a powerfully influential war symbol.

I think that patriotic organized labor made a great contribution to its own best welfare when it voluntarily gave up double time for Saturdays and holidays. I think it would make a tremendous contribution—an invincible contribution—to its own welfare and to its entrenched standing with the American people if it were voluntarily to accept an appropriately safeguarded 48-hour basic workweek for the duration of this war.

I would not blame labor for resisting any such 48-hour workweek if the advantage of the extension should inure to the benefit of the contracting employer. Of course, any overtime which the contractor figured in the basis of his price when he got his contract ought to be taken from him and returned to the Government. The recent proposition made in behalf of 400,000 radio and electrical union workers affiliated with the C. I. O., voluntarily offering to give up all overtime of this nature if the overtime were paid back into the Treasury of the United States, is typical of the sort of attitude which I am saying immensely advantages labor itself, and tremendously encourages the country.

Mr. President, I think the Senator from Illinois was correct. I doubt whether we can hope next week to work out on the floor of the Senate a complete program covering the unavoidably interlinked factors of wages, management, profits, and prices. I think we require the sort of executive recommendation and leadership for which the Senator from Illinois pleaded, because we are in a war, and war is essentially an executive function. If we can have this sort of voluntary agreement covering the essential things—and I have only touched upon one of them—to be done in behalf of maximum uninterrupted war production, it will electrify America. It will be the greatest single contribution that can be made to the public morale and to the war effort. But, Mr. President, if we cannot have it voluntarily, we shall have to get it involuntarily.

Mr. VANDENBERG subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with my previous remarks I referred to an editorial from the Washington Star, but neglected to ask that it be published in full at the conclusion of my statement. I now make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The editorial in full is as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of March 21, 1942]

#### ISSUES—TRUE AND FALSE

The charge by various officials that the public has been misinformed regarding the effect of the 40-hour week and that the press is partly responsible for this state of affairs does not bear up well under close examination.

Last Tuesday, for example, the President, authorizing direct quotation, said there was an "amazing state of misinformation" on this question. He placed the blame on the newspapers and irresponsible speeches in Congress. More recently L. Metcalfe Walling, head of the Wage and Hour Division, said that "some of our editorial writers" would have the public believe that we are trying to fight the war on a 40-hour week.

Since neither critic referred specifically to any offending newspaper or editorial writer, it is impossible, of course, to make any categorical denial of the accusations. But it can be said with confidence that newspapers on the whole have not misrepresented this question. On the contrary, the difficulty arises from the fact that champions of the 40-hour week, like Mr. Walling, have shifted their ground and are attempting to direct their arguments to a new issue, one which is wholly different from that originally raised by those who disagree with them.

Without regard to the question whether the 40-hour week, under existing circumstances, should or should not be continued, the indisputable fact is that the primary purpose of the statute is to discourage and penalize work in excess of 40 hours a week. It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says, that the workweek in most war plants is in excess of 40 hours, but what he neglects to bring out is the fact that this is being done by nullifying the plain intent and effect of the statute. Thus the real question is whether a law frankly intended to discourage work in excess of 40 hours should be retained and defended when a longer workweek has become a national necessity. To argue that a longer workweek can be introduced in spite of the law is simply to dodge the true issue.

Mr. Walling himself is the best authority as to the real purpose of the statute, and this real purpose readily may be ascertained by examining the brief bearing his name which has been submitted to the Supreme Court in the so-called Belo case, involving the validity of the wage-and-hour law. The following excerpts are pertinent.

"But the Wages and Hours Act shows on its face that section 7 was directed to maximum hours. The legislative history is exceedingly clear that Congress was concerned with hours as well as with wages and that the time and a half requirement of section 7 was intended to discourage overtime work by requiring the employer to pay extra compensation therefor regardless of the magnitude of the employee's regular rate of pay \* \* \*. By requiring overtime compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate, Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima \* \* \*. This intent is clear both on the face of the act and from its legislative history \* \* \*. Such additional compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate was intended as a sanction to enforce the statutory prohibition of employment beyond the maximum number of hours."

In the light of this language from Mr. Walling's brief there can be no doubt as to the intent and probable effect of the act. Yet he and other administration officials defend the statute and urge that it be retained, although they necessarily concede and actually cite as an argument in support of their position the fact that it is not having its intended effect—that, in fact, its intent is being nullified in war industries.

The truth, of course, is that the 40-hour limitation—the plain intent of Congress—is being nullified by the payment of time and a half for overtime. But the penalty is not being paid by the employers, as intended by the act. Instead, it is being paid by the public. If this, under the circumstances, is necessary and proper, all well and good, but officials who avoid discussion of this basic fact have little reason to accuse the press of misrepresenting the issue.

# INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS—SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 235, which is now on the calendar.

This resolution was unanimously recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was submitted on April 3, 1942, referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and reported back by that committee without amendment on April 6. The resolution is similar to those which have been passed in almost every recent congressional election year—1930, 1934, 1938, and 1940. Each time some slight variation was made because of the experience of the committees in the previous congressional elections. The same thing is true now. We have added a couple of new provisions; but, as a whole, the resolution is similar to the one which was passed 2 years ago.

It is important that the resolution be agreed to without further delay, because it relates to primaries as well as to elections, and primaries are now being held; in fact, already have been held. The resolution is not a controversial one. It is certainly on a nonpartisan basis; and I therefore ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read Senate Resolution 235, submitted by Mr. GREEN on April 3, 1942, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1942, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) The extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of United States Senator in 1942 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) The amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles and other transportation facilities), by any individual group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention held in 1942, at which a candidate for United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) The expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or in-

fluencing the nomination or election of any such candidate; and

(5) Such other matters relating to the election of United States Senators in 1942, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee, under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, more than a week ago this resolution was called

to the attention of the Senate by the able Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas]. At that time he expressed some doubt regarding one section of the resolution. I regret that he is temporarily absent. I joined with him in objecting to the consideration of the resolution at that time. I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution today if it is agreeable to the other Senators, particularly the Senator from Illinois.

The resolution is in the usual form, and is similar to resolutions which have been adopted by the Senate for many years without debate or objection. I think it is precisely in the language of the one which was before the Senate last year regarding campaign expenditures. There is immediate necessity for its adoption, which I think always ought to be considered in matters of this kind that come up during a practical recess of Congress. There is need for legislation of this kind, since it covers primary elections as well as other elections, and a primary election was held yesterday to which I attach some importance and significance.

In view of that fact, if it is perfectly agreeable to the Senator from Illinois, I have personally no objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I do not intend to object. I should like to inquire, however, what appropriation is authorized by the resolution.

Mr. GREEN. The amount is the same as in previous years—\$30,000.

Mr. WALSH. In previous years, have additional sums been asked by the committee?

Mr. GREEN. I am not informed as to that.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think I can answer that question. Last year I think \$30,000 more than covered the expenses of the investigation, but in some former years, particularly when we had before us the Vare case and the Smith case, a larger sum was appropriated for the activities of a special committee.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, much depends upon what is developed.

Mr. GREEN. Yes; but the pending resolution provides that the expenses of the committee shall not exceed \$30,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. If the committee needs additional funds it will have to come to the Senate and ask for them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

## STRIKES AND SLOWDOWNS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have received from Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments of the Navy Department, an official report respecting strikes and slowdowns for the week ending April 11, 1942.

I shall read this report to the Senate. I shall do so because if slowdowns, as



this report says, are interfering with our war-production program, then immediate action should be taken, as nothing would be more insidious as undermining our public morale than slowdowns which reduce production.

These slowdowns were reported in eight very vital war plants having important contracts. This report does not include alleged slowdowns on contracts made by the Maritime Commission or the War Department; but I have asked for information as to these, also.

I wish to emphasize that I am making this information public for the purpose of directing public attention to this ominous situation. I am not attempting to place the blame—whether it lies with labor, lack of cooperation on the part of the manufacturers, or inefficiency of Washington bureaus. I do say, all I know is the statement in the report of the Navy Department however, that this condition has been reported officially by the Navy Department and has been referred to in testimony before the House committee by Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission.

This report is especially impressive to me in that at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., in several sections of the plant, the report says, all of the employees, including the foremen, are enemy aliens. If this be the case, then it is the duty of the proper branch of Government to clean out all enemy aliens in such an important plant, which is reported by the Navy Department to be operating at only 40 percent of full capacity.

At the Hayes Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., while the primary cause of the operation at 65 percent of capacity is given by the Navy Department as the union's demand for wage increases, yet the further statement is made that continual changes in specifications by prime contractors are also a contributing cause.

At the Bendix Aviation Co., South Bend, Ind., it is stated that 75 percent of production exists because workers are one-half hour late in reporting for work in the morning, and stop one-half hour before the shift ends. It is also reported that the management is not using all available machines.

Unless these slowdowns are stopped immediately, some steps must be taken to determine at once who is to blame—whether labor, management, or the bureaus at Washington. Wherever the blame rests, it is imperative that correction be made promptly. The only way we can win this war is by means of a united effort on the part of all our citizens.

This report is signed by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, and was prepared by direction of Mr. L. M. Atkins. It reads as follows:

The following slowdowns have been reported:

Atlas Press Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Status: Twenty-five percent slowdown has been in effect since February 25, due to S. W. O. C. demand for closed shop and wage increases.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. What is embraced in the term "slowdown"?

Mr. BYRD. A slowdown, as I understand, is due to causes which could be corrected, and as a result the plants are not operating at full capacity.

Mr. WALSH. The term does not necessarily mean voluntarily refusing to do a day's work; does it?

Mr. BYRD. I think it could mean that.

Mr. WALSH. It is a rather broad statement.

Mr. BYRD. It is a broad statement; and I was so astonished at it that I have taken the privilege of having it inserted in the RECORD and telling the Senate about it.

The report came from the Navy Department. I shall read the Senator the reasons given in the various instances for the slowdowns. I repeat:

The following slowdowns have been reported:

Atlas Press Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Status: Twenty-five-percent slowdown has been in effect since February 25, due to Steel Workers' Organizing Committee demand for closed shop and wage increases.

Aluminum Co. of America, Detroit, Mich.—

One of the most vital of all defense plants—

Status: This company has been operating at approximately 40 percent of capacity and it is alleged that the local leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are responsible.

Bendix Aviation Co., South Bend, Ind.—

A very important war plant—

Status: Seventy-five percent production exists at this plant as a result of workers on each shift reporting for work a half an hour late and stopping a half hour before the shift ends. It is also reported that the management is not using all available machines.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Status: This plant is operating at 40 percent of capacity due to labor leaders' demand for slowdown, and also because of inefficient management. It is reported that in several sections of the plant all of the employees, including the foremen, are enemy aliens.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio—

A most vital war plant—

Status: The inspector of naval aircraft reports that United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations local labor leaders were responsible for constant discontent of the workers caused by statements that they were overworked, the hours too long, and wages inadequate. Plant operating about 60 percent of capacity.

Hayes Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Status: This company is an important prime contractor and also an important supplier of aircraft parts for Brewster Aeronautical Corporation. The plant is operating at 65 percent of capacity and it appears that the primary cause of the trouble is the unions' demand for wage increases. However, management reports that continual changes in specifications by prime contractors is also a contributing cause.

Shelmar Products Co., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Status: As a result of 90-percent slow-down beginning April 6, company has had to close plant. Issue, wage increases.

Thorrez-Maes Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich.

Status: Since the men returned to work on February 11 after a prolonged strike, a slow-

down has resulted. National Labor Relations Board held an election March 31 with Congress of Industrial Organizations winning. However, the election has not solved the difficulties.

This report was signed and sent to me voluntarily by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments of the Navy Department. I know nothing about the matter except what is contained in the report.

Mr. President, I ask to insert in the RECORD a report on strikes on naval defense contracts.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subject: Strikes on naval defense contracts.

There are listed below strikes which were in effect during the week ending April 11, 1942, in plants having naval defense contracts. More information may be obtained from the Shore Establishments Division, room 2505, branch 4674, where information as to discrepancies noticed or as to urgency of contracts in the plants listed should be sent.

The following strikes have been settled:

Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio: Began April 7; ended April 7. Status: 220 fabricators affected. There was a sit-down strike of the first two shifts. Issue, wages.

Ohio Tool Co.: Cleveland, Ohio: Began April 4; ended April 7. Status: 41 affected. Issue, wages.

Roller Bearings Co. of America, Trenton, N. J.: Began March 26; ended March 30. Status: 375 affected.

The following strike is continuing:

Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.: Began April 10. Status: 2,000 affected. Issue, wages. When the midnight shift reported for work on April 10, 15 men were picketing the main gate, and prevented all workers from entering the plant. The strike was called by a local leader of the S. W. O. C., but was otherwise unauthorized. The Governor of West Virginia has been requested to use his influence to end the strike.

USE OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE BY BOWLING COORDINATOR

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, some days ago I called to the attention of the Senate the fact that Mr. Jack M. Willem, National Bowling Coordinator, had been using the franking privilege for the purpose of creating throughout the country sentiment to have bowling established as a vital defense project and thereby exclude bowling equipment from priority orders. I submitted a copy of this circular to the Postmaster General, whose reply states these communications were sent out illegally under the franking privilege. Therefore, I have asked him to prosecute the parties guilty of this practice.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a copy of the letter from Postmaster General Walker and a copy of my reply; likewise, a copy of a letter I have written to the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, head of the Federal Security Agency, to which agency the Physical Fitness Division of the Office of Civilian Defense was transferred.

This demonstrates the extent to which the Physical Fitness Division has been used for commercializing, as Mr. Willem is identified to me as an executive of the

Stack-Globe Advertising Agency, which handles the account of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., which company, I understand, holds a virtual monopoly on the manufacture of bowling equipment.

I have seen an advertisement in Collier's April 4 issue inserted by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. In the corner of this advertisement is the following:

Hale America! Join the Hale America Bowling Legion. Get in touch with your league secretary at once to find out how you, too, can actively participate in the physical fitness program of the Office of Civilian Defense.

This indicates the commercial tie-up between Mr. Willem, as national bowling coordinator, and the company which has a monopoly of the manufacture of bowling equipment.

I have furnished the Postmaster General full information by statements of those who received the literature from Mr. Willem's office, urging that letters be secured from citizens stating that bowling has helped them, these letters to be sent to Washington to prevent bowling equipment and supplies from being placed under restrictions because of defense needs.

I assume the Postmaster General will institute proceedings immediately for this violation of the law.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred may be printed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letters are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1942.

Hon. HARRY F. BYRD,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 4, submitting a circular from the Office of Civilian Defense and inviting attention to the request therein "to use influence to prevent restrictions being placed on bowling equipment." It is noted that the circular is sent out over the name of E. H. Baumgarten, secretary, American Bowling Congress, and Coordinator, Men's Bowling Activity, Office of Civilian Defense.

Under the law governing the exercise of the penalty privilege embodied in section 615, Postal Laws and Regulations, such privilege is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

The circular does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government and, furthermore, the Secretary of the American Bowling Congress as such is not an officer of the Government.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER,  
Postmaster General.

APRIL 15, 1942.

Hon. FRANK C. WALKER,  
The Postmaster General,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WALKER: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9.

You state in this letter that the circular from the Office of Civilian Defense, the purpose of which was to influence the Government to classify bowling equipment as an essential part of national defense, does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government and, therefore, was distributed illegally through the mails.

Enclosed is one of the original envelopes, showing that this was distributed under frank, and I can furnish other evidence, if you desire.

I ask that you institute the proper proceedings to impose all penalties against those who are guilty of using the mail under Government frank for this purpose. I ask this because I am informed that Mr. Jack M. Willem is an executive of the Stack-Globe Advertising Agency, which handles the account of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., which company I understand holds a virtual monopoly on the manufacture of bowling equipment. This not only indicates a lack of patriotism but shows the use of the official frank under the Office of Civilian Defense to accomplish a purpose which would be of direct financial benefit to Mr. Willem, assuming that he is a member of this firm, which I am informed by responsible persons is correct.

With best wishes, I am,  
Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

APRIL 15, 1942.

Hon. PAUL V. McNUTT,  
Federal Security Agency,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. McNUTT: A complaint has been made to me that Mr. Jack M. Willem, who is National Bowling Coordinator under your Physical Fitness Division, has been using the franking privilege of the Government for the purpose of creating sentiment to have bowling equipment considered as being necessary to national defense and, therefore, not subject to priority regulations.

I have submitted the correspondence to the Postmaster General, Mr. Frank C. Walker, and enclose you a copy of his reply, likewise a copy of my letter to Postmaster General Walker, asking him to proceed against those guilty of this violation of the franking privilege.

The circular letter which was sent out under the frank was printed on the letterhead of Jack M. Willem, National Bowling Coordinator, Division of Physical Fitness, Office of Civilian Defense, and was signed by E. H. Baumgarten, Secretary, American Bowling Congress, Coordinator, Men's Bowling Activity, Office of Civilian Defense. I enclose you a copy of this correspondence, which I had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I am calling this to your attention, as I assume you will want to take the proper steps to discipline those who are guilty of such practice.

With best wishes, I am,  
Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

#### RACIAL RELATIONS ADVISERS IN OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record an editorial and an article from the Washington Tribune, a Negro publication, in which reference is made to the amounts paid by the Office of Civilian Defense for so-called racial advisers who have been appointed throughout the country.

When an investigation of this agency was before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I stated that the Negroes of America were just as patriotic as any other class of our citizens and did not need special racial advisers in order to have them participate in the fullest measure in the war effort of our country. A leading Negro publication, the Washington Tribune, confirms this position.

In view of the importance of this utterance as coming from one of the leading Negro newspapers of the country, I desire

to have it made a part of the Record. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point the editorial and article from this publication.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Tribune]

#### OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE AND NEGRO THINKING

Something stinks in the Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense.

This office, headed by Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, was created when Mayor LaGuardia and Mrs. Roosevelt were running things in the DuPont Circle Building.

While the function of the Race Relations Unit would appear obvious, we have yet to feel the presence of the unit with its dozens of Negroes on its pay rolls.

Mrs. Fauset, renowned for her acceptance of speaking engagements which she never fulfills, is harder to reach than the President; consequently all we have been able to ascertain concerning her duties is that she is hired at \$4,600 to advise her boss "what the Negro thinks."

She has surrounded herself with "little race advisers" in the field, who keep her posted on "what the Negro thinks" in the region, and she, in turn, relays this thinking to Dean Landis.

The Tribune thinks that the employment of some 15 Negroes at \$4,600 per year removes these Negroes from the "turf" but serves no useful purpose, and is out of place in the Office of Civilian Defense, which should be building air-raid shelters and preparing this country for protection during an air raid, whether the Negro thinks or not. It is so much "bunk" and waste of the taxpayers' money.

We think Mrs. Fauset thinks so too, for she has refused to give us the names, salaries, and functions of her unusually large staff, for fear some Members of Congress may think as the Tribune thinks, and as the record of the Race Relations Unit suggests, that the Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense should be abolished. We'll tell you why next week.

[From the Washington Tribune of April 11, 1942]

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SALARIES PAID IN OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE FOR "RACE ADVISERS"

The Federal Government is spending \$120,000 a year to maintain its Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense. This is more money than is spent by any other Government department or agency for advice on Negro affairs. The few departments of Government that employ Negro advisers receive all the advice they want from one person.

But the Office of Civilian Defense has employed seven Negroes, with the title of "Racial Relations Adviser" at salaries of \$4,600 each. It has one assistant racial relations adviser at \$3,800 a year; two are employed at \$3,200 a year, with titles of "Associate Racial Relations Adviser." One physical fitness representative is employed at \$3,200 a year and an information specialist at \$3,800 completes the list of Negro executives in the Office of Civilian Defense.

#### FORTY-NINE CLERKS

These 12 officials require the assistance of 49 clerks, stenographers, and secretaries, with an average salary of \$1,440 per year, totalling an annual expenditure for clerks for 12 race relations advisers of \$70,560. The total salaries paid executives of the Race Relations Unit amounts to \$49,560. In other words, the Office of Civilian Defense is paying \$119,960 for advice on Negro relations.



A look-see at the list of advisers reveals the following names:

Crystal Byrd Fauset, Anna A. Hedgeman, Furman L. Templeton, Charles V. Carr, Loring B. Moore, Joseph J. Rhoads, Maj. Milton T. Dean.

Thelma P. Tabb, assistant racial relations adviser, is said to have resigned. William D. Alexander is the information specialist. Pauline Redmond and Charlotte Moton are associate racial relations advisers, and Jesse Owens is the physical-fitness representative.

#### DEAN OF ADVISERS

Mrs. Fauset, being the first racial relations adviser appointed, and assigned to Washington headquarters, is supposed to be the dean of advisers, inasmuch as it was upon her advice that these other advisers were appointed and assigned to various regions.

The relative accomplishments of this unusually large corps of race advisers is uncertain, inasmuch as Mrs. Fauset declined to give this information to the Tribune, or even reveal any information whatsoever concerning her division.

Through protest and other methods, the Tribune finally succeeded in getting a portion of this information from the chief of the press relations section of the Office of Civilian Defense.

There are several departments of the Government where the employment of a race relations adviser is of utmost importance, but the Office of Civilian Defense, created as it was for the purpose of handling the responsibility for protection of life and property during the war, is not such an agency that should call for a corps of Negro advisers at a cost to the Government of \$120,000 per year.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ADVISERS

The stake of the Negro in the war is as great and in many respects greater than that of any other racial group. By that token Negroes should be and are willing to make sacrifices the same as any other race. We have individuals and responsible agencies created to deal with the Negro problems. They know those problems. They know what is in the best interest of the race as a whole, and they are willing to impart that information to any governmental agency that requests it, and free of charge.

An example of what we have in mind is the recent appointment of two prominent Negroes as advisers to the Secretary of Agriculture at \$1 a year. The advice they will give to Secretary Wickard, at a cost to the Government of \$2 a year, will, in all probability, be a hundred times more reliable and valuable than the advice that is costing us \$120,000 a year.

As we scan the list of advisers, associate and what not, there are many names not familiar to the Negroes generally. Who they are and what their qualifications are to serve as advisers for a race of some 15,000,000 people are very important questions, the answers to which the Negroes are certainly entitled to have.

#### SHOULD BE COMPETENT

What it is about these people that the race relations adviser in Washington does not want publicized remains a mystery. There are advisers for six different districts. The Negroes within these districts are entitled to know who the Negro is that is advising on their particular affairs. They should have assurances that the persons giving the advice are competent to advise.

The newspapers are entitled to have any information concerning the war efforts that does not give aid and comfort to the enemy. An information specialist is employed at \$3,800 per year to maintain press relations with the Negro press. We have read very little of Office of Civilian Defense activities from his pen, and this paper has not had the first release from his office.

#### TO ADVISE ON ADVISERS

He was not permitted to give us the names, salaries, and titles of Negroes employed by the Office of Civilian Defense. How this could be of aid and comfort to the enemy we do not know. Apparently there was some difference of opinion concerning this aspect for the chief of the press relations relayed the information to us.

The background of these advisers will be gone into, and brought to public attention in articles on the Office of Civilian Defense that will follow. We feel that the Tribune should advise the Negro public of the activities of the advisers, and this will be done in succeeding articles.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SMATHERS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing a nomination), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, N. Y., to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y. Reappointment.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Finance:

Raymond Miller, of Galatea, Colo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Reappointment.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Alva D. Bernhard, to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from November 23, 1941;

Capt. Alan G. Kirk, to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from November 24, 1941;

Sundry officers for promotion in the Navy; Several officers for promotion as general officers in the Marine Corps; and

Several officers for appointment and promotion and several citizens for appointment as second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. SMATHERS. I move that the President be notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. SMATHERS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, April 20, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

##### WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

E. M. Basye, of Missouri, to be Work Projects administrator for Missouri, effective May 1, 1942.

##### UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Albert H. Ladner, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the unexpired term of 6 years from March 15, 1941, vice John M. Morin, deceased.

##### REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Arthur J. Ewing, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Reappointment.

##### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Earl D. Krickbaum, of Pennsylvania, to be a principal statistician in the Selective Service System.

The compensation to be paid Mr. Krickbaum will be \$5,600 per annum.

##### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Emil Fred Reinhardt (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Ira Thomas Wyche (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Gustav Henry Franke (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Blaine Hershey (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

###### TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Ralph Corbett Smith (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Richard Schmidt (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Jerome Jackson Waters, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Augustus Milton Gurney (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Rex Webb Beasley (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Gardiner Helmick (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Russell Gilbert Barkalow (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Glenn Livesay (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Archibald Campbell (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Carey Lee (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Hume Peabody (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Frank O'Driscoll Hunter (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Harold Lee George (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Eugene Farthing (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Shepler Ward FitzGerald, Air Corps.

Col. Walter Francis Kraus (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Isaiah Davies (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Philip Edward Brown (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Donald Angus Davison (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Harold Mark McClelland (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. John Ernest Dahlquist (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Clayton Lawrence Bissell (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Claire Lee Chennault (captain, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

##### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

First Lt. Robert Patrick Campbell, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Paul Celestin Le Golvan, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Walter Cecil Twineham, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Herbert Edward Block, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Frederick Whiting Timmerman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Abraham Chartock, Medical Corps Reserve.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Lyman Lincoln Judge, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1940.

###### TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Robin Bruce Epler, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from June 13, 1939.

Second Lt. Julius Porter Faris, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1939, effective April 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Donald Haynes Heaton, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Albert Howell Snider, Signal Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Jesse Duncan Thompson, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harry White Trimble, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Wharton Clayton Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. John Frederick Harris, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harold Edward Nankivell, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harold Wesley Norton, Field Artillery, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Edgar Thornton Poole, Jr., Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Clyde Arnold Thompson, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. George Henry Pittman, Jr., Signal Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### To be colonels with rank from April 1, 1942

Lt. Col. Charles Nathaniel Sawyer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Gilbert Richard Cook, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Max Weston Sullivan, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Franklin Cummings Sibert, Infantry (temporary major general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Archibald Vincent Arnold, Field Artillery (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Stephen J. Chamberlin, Infantry (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. John Traylor McLane, Cavalry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. William Horace Hobson, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Raymond Oscar Barton, Infantry (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

###### To be lieutenant colonel with rank from May 3, 1942

Maj. Leo George Clarke, Adjutant General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

###### To be lieutenant colonels with rank from May 4, 1942

Maj. Hugh Carlton Dorrien, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Shirley Randolph Hurt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. James Carl Horne, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Werner Watson Moore, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Fremont Byron Hodson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Robert Theodore Zane, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Irving Compton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Rudolph William Broedlow, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Albert Edmund Rothermich, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Stowe Thompson Sutton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. James Ainsworth Brown, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Elliott Raymond Thorpe, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Douglas Sugg, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Milo Cooper Pratt, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. LeRoy Allen Walthall, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

###### To be lieutenant colonel with rank from May 31, 1942

Maj. Lucas Victor Beau, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

##### MEDICAL CORPS

###### To be colonels

Lt. Col. Edward Allen Noyes, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 9, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles Woodward Riley, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 10, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles George Sinclair, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 11, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles George Hutter, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 12, 1942.

Lt. Col. Frederick Henry Petters, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 13, 1942.

Lt. Col. Robert Parvin Williams, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 15, 1942.

Lt. Col. Edwin Brooks Maynard, Medical Corps, with rank from May 16, 1942.

Lt. Col. Harvard Clayton Moore, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 17, 1942.

Lt. Col. Arden Freer, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 18, 1942.

Lt. Col. Paul Adolph Schule, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 19, 1942.

###### To be majors

Capt. Roland Keith Charles, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 20, 1942.

Capt. Joseph Julius Hornisher, Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 22, 1942.

###### To be captains

First Lt. Alonzo Allan Towner, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 4, 1942.

First Lt. Wilbur Dwight Dice, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 10, 1942.

First Lt. Ralph Everett Reiner, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 15, 1942.

First Lt. Francis Patterson Wells, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 17, 1942.

First Lt. William Nelson Donovan, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 29, 1942.

First Lt. Norman Clemm Veale, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 30, 1942.

##### DENTAL CORPS

###### To be captains

First Lt. Richard Jackmond Burch, Dental Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 5, 1942.

First Lt. James Perry Williams, Dental Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 22, 1942.

##### CHAPLAINS

###### To be major

Chaplain (captain) Frederick Herbert Moehlmann, United States Army (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 9, 1942.

##### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### POSTMASTER

Silvio Broussard to be postmaster at New Iberia, in the State of Louisiana.

##### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### POSTMASTERS

###### ARKANSAS

James G. Mosley, Rison.

###### MISSOURI

Pearl E. Bussert, Wardell.

###### NEW JERSEY

Ernest B. Helmrich, Hopatcong.

Edith B. Brooks, Kingston.

Anthony J. Ciocci, New Providence.

William J. Morris, Wyckoff.

###### OKLAHOMA

Grace E. Wandell, Coyle.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father of life, we raise our thoughts to Thee in prayer at the dawning of a new day. Help us to be as those who broaden, deepen, and purify it by word and deed. As workers for humanity, we are essaying the greatest task that is possible in these dark times; do Thou give us hope and encouragement where they are not visible. He who gave His Son to die for us will freely give us all things. Grant that Thy spirit may weapon us with love and kindness, with service and sympathy for all who are broken by the cruel misfortunes of war.

We beseech Thee to inspire us with a great calm, with untroubled hearts, and with an invulnerable faith that there may be no waste of energy, no contagious fear, and no weariness in the performance of our appointed duties. In these most critical days, we pray that our country may battle for our fathers' noblest legacy, for the trust that the Lord of light hath placed in our hands, and for the finest impulses invigorating our souls. In the name of St. Mary's Holy Child. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the dispositor of executive papers in the Department of War and the National Archives.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On April 9, 1942:

H. R. 5473 An act for the relief of Allene Ruhlman and John P. Ruhlman; and  
H. R. 5290 An act for the relief of Mrs. Eddie A. Schneider

On April 10, 1942:

H. R. 6483 An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

On April 11, 1942:

H. J. Res. 263 Joint resolution to provide decorations for outstanding conduct or service by persons serving in the American merchant marine; and

H. R. 6554 An act to amend war-risk insurance provisions of the Merchant Marine

Act, 1936, as amended, in order to expedite ocean transportation and assist the war effort.

## RELIEF OF JACQUES HAILPERN ET AL.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 1541, for the relief of Jacques Hailpern, Max Hailpern, and Sally Hailpern Zaharia, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all after the word "said", down to and including the word "available", in line 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman how much is involved in this bill?

Mr. MASON. This does not involve anything. It is an immigration matter. The part stricken out by the Senate provided for deducting three from Rumania's quota. There is no such thing as a Rumanian quota, so that the Senate amendment just clears up the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a resolution from the California State Real Estate Association entitled "An Appeal to All Citizens."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD]?

There was no objection.

## GREATER EFFORT NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the illusion that the richest, and potentially the strongest, nation in the world cannot be defeated can cause us to lose the war.

To say that this dangerous, false perception is peculiar only to the minds of the people is entirely erroneous. Mail coming into congressional offices gives evidence that the people all over the country are not complacent about the war; they are deeply concerned. On a recent visit to my congressional district I was impressed by the fact that everyone realizes the seriousness of the situation. They are eager and anxious. They look to Washington for encouragement, and get little. There is a general impression that Washington is suffering from the illusion that money, and money alone,

will win the war. But dollar bills alone cannot stop a tank.

Wealth and resources will win the war, but only when the money is used to convert our resources into tanks, planes, guns, ships, and ammunition. No military leader would wantonly waste implements of war just because he might have at his disposal an unlimited quantity. Dollars are potential weapons for defense and offense, and they must not be wasted. Those dollars for financing the war must come from the people in the form of taxes and from the purchase of war savings bonds and stamps. Is it any wonder that the people are demanding that all nonessential Government spending be curtailed?

Let us look for a moment at what successful prosecution of the war will cost. It is estimated that we will spend \$300,000,000,000 to defeat the Axis Powers. Plans already call for spending \$170,000,000,000, and from that amount we will get only 125,000 of the 185,000 planes; 45,000 of the 120,000 tanks; to say nothing of the naval expansion during 1942 and 1943. At the end of next year we will be spending approximately \$7,000,000,000 each month. With a prospective program of \$300,000,000,000 is not the time overdue for us to stop extravagant and useless spending of not only the dollars we have now but the dollars that future generations will sweat and struggle to earn?

Out through this country there is no expressed objection to what it will cost to win the war. But there is a very definite expression against the continued boondoggling, with all its related extravagance. For instance, I heard over and over during my recent visit back home this modern version of a famous statement, "I'm willing to buy bonds if my money is used to win the war, but not for nonessential spending." That statement came from loyal American citizens whose patriotism is above reproach. It is evidence that the people fully realize that we cannot win the war and insure the peace that follows unless dollars are converted into the tools required to do the job.

Mr. Speaker, it is unnecessary for me to take the time of the Members of the House to enumerate the many suggestions which have been made to curtail nonessential spending. It is all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Just let me say briefly that it has been soundly estimated that from two to three billions of dollars annually can be lopped off Government expenditures without in any way deterring the war effort. On the contrary, it would obviously add to the successful prosecution of the war. Not only would those billions materially aid in defeating Germany and Japan, but the effect on morale, that intangible asset so essential to success, could be measured only in terms of victory.

If it were possible to wipe out all nonessential spending in one clean sweep, the task would be simplified. But we know that it is not as easy as that. It can only be accomplished by a reduction here, a curtailment there, and, in some cases, an entire elimination. Again I say that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD can be

found the aggregate solution. The job can only be done by definitely discouraging the illusion of the many bureaucrats in the Government, each of whom has the opinion that his agency can win the war if given a sufficient amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, every board, commission, bureau, agency, and department of our Government must become war-conscious. And that means that they must become economy-conscious respecting the expenditure of the people's money in time of war. Spending must be limited to our war effort and to those things absolutely necessary to the maintenance of government. We must deny every other policy of spending and wasting of our resources. Our enemies are not wasting and squandering their resources; they are not frittering away their money for fan dancers, comic strips, and glamour. On the contrary, they are using their money to produce from their resources ships, planes, tanks, and guns. They are injecting every business policy and economic touch in their war effort. They are definitely out to lick us. It is a challenge we must meet.

To meet the challenge of the enemy, wasteful spending must be stopped, boondoggling must come to an end, and the needless things must be forgotten and eliminated.

It is tragic to behold the people struggling to earn, to save, and to contribute in this all-out war effort while those in high positions in Government continue to spend the taxpayers' money on promotional schemes not in the least related to the war effort. If Washington officialdom will come to its senses and set the example of sacrifice, the people will match it—and more. No longer will the outcome of the war be in doubt. We will win.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in connection with three different matters and to include in connection therewith two resolutions from the Farmers' Educational Cooperative Union of America, Circle, Mont., and one extension covering the subject A 16-Hour Day for Congressmen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include correspondence with several constituents relative to defense projects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include four 5-minute radio addresses delivered in the interest of the selling campaign of bonds and stamps. I do not think that this will exceed the limit, but I ask that I may have unanimous consent to insert them in today's RECORD regardless of the estimate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

#### STRIKES AND SLOWDOWNS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that we were going to have legislation considered this week by the House relative to the slowing up of production and the strikes that are going on in the country in order that American labor may be given the opportunity to work in industry wherever it chose, so long as the laboring man is perfectly well satisfied; that they would not be stopped from working by radical labor leaders.

The situation is that we have men of the Army and Navy at the front; we are paying them \$21 a month. They work 24 hours a day; and we should do everything we can to see that these men are furnished arms, ammunition, ships, food, and the things which will further the interest of America so far as winning the war is concerned.

With the slowdown strikes that are going on in the country at the present time, we do not know what is happening or what will happen if they continue. When we look at the decisions that are being rendered now by the Labor Board, I say we are fiddling while Rome burns. We are not protecting our American shores or doing the thing that is best for our soldiers in the field—the men who are risking their lives for our safety.

Let us do our duty.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that everything should be done to speed production, but I do wish to observe that it would have been most pleasing to me and more helpful to the country if prior to December 7 the gentleman from Pennsylvania had voted for legislation, the passage of which some of us fought to obtain and without which our country on December 7 would have been in a practically defenseless position.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor to heartily commend and salute President Roosevelt and the Pacific War Council for so promptly and decisively nailing to the mast the confusing and disturbing report of yesterday that there was some question as to whether General MacArthur has been given absolute and supreme command in the southwest Pacific. It was reassuring to learn this morning that the President and the Council are in complete agreement on the incontrovertibly sound proposition that the general shall have a free rein in commanding and making disposition of all Allied forces within his orbit. In my judgment, not only our country but all of our Allies should join in signing a blank check to General MacArthur, and he should be allowed to fill in the blanks for any amount of money, of resources, and of manpower that he needs to continue so valiantly carrying the torch for all free men in the southwest Pacific and in any other part of the war zone to which he is sent. In brief, we should give him without stint complete and supreme authority, and the untrammelled right to freely exercise it, without let or hindrance. There cannot be, there must not be, the slightest degree of dissidence or quibbling on this score.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### FOOD PRICES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DICKSTEIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House



for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### SMALL MEAT PACKERS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, on more than one occasion I have criticized the orders of the Office of Price Administration. They ought to be commended when they issue orders that are sound and proper and in the interest of the American people, but when they do not do that their defects ought to be pointed out, and I shall continue to do that.

I have had called to my attention an order of the Office of Price Administration freezing the prices of pork products of the different packers throughout the United States. I have here a reprint of an editorial from the Chicago Journal of Commerce of April 7 which conveys the information that 13 percent of the packing houses of this country will be forced out of business by reason of this recent order of the Office of Price Administration. Here we are talking about doing something for small business, and then they issue an order that will put 13 percent of the packing houses out of business.

All of us realize the tragedy which will come from inflation. All of us want to avoid it. We have to depend on the administrative Government officials to follow the necessary procedure if we are to escape the ruin which would come. We do not want to see the price of food products go upward and upward.

However, I cannot see any justification for an order fixing a price ceiling on dressed pork at wholesale levels, based upon a particular period, which period happens to work to the disadvantage of small meat packers. Incidentally, this order of the Office of Price Administration works to the advantage of the big wholesalers.

In some way, mysterious or otherwise, the effect of this order is to do just what this editorial from the Chicago Journal of Commerce says that it will do. The order will force out of business the small meat packers and permit the big meat packers to manipulate conditions to their advantage. Hogs are now selling for more money than they sold for during the period when the ceiling was put on pork products. This works directly to the disadvantage of the small meat packers.

What is the Office of Price Administration going to do about it? The easy thing for them to do is to tell the small packers that orders are orders and that they are just real sorry about it. The sensible thing for the Office of Price Administration to do is to modify its former order and do that right away. That order established inequalities as between the large meat packers and the small meat packers, and, of course, the "large fellows" are very happy about it.

That order ought to be amended, not next year, but right now, and those subordinate officers responsible for the order ought to take action immediately.

There has been too much destruction of the small businessman and I have

pointed this out to the Members of the House of Representatives on other occasions.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HILL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution adopted by the American Legion of the State of Colorado.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has become a frequent occurrence to hear someone criticize some of us who did not vote for all the appropriation bills that were presented prior to December 7. The majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] just called attention, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] had finished speaking, to the fact that it would have been better if the gentleman had voted for some of those appropriations. Let us not have any misunderstanding about it.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is wrong. I did not use the word "appropriations."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, money then, or laws. What was it the gentleman said, laws?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman had better read what I said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All right; anyway, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was criticized because he did not do something, vote for something, before December 7.

If I get correctly what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] said, it was this:

I do wish to observe that it would have been most pleasing to me and more helpful to the country, if, prior to December 7, the gentleman from Pennsylvania had voted for legislation whose passage some of us fought to obtain and without whose passage our country would have been on December 7 in a practically defenseless position.

The gentleman now says he fought for peace and that, if we had followed his votes, we would have been prepared. Well, that raises an interesting question. The gentleman voted against an appropriation for Guam of \$5,000,000.

So, after all, the word "appropriation" seems to have been used by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. In any event, the criticism so often made that, by voting against appropriations, Members had hindered the war efforts of this country, falls flat. The reason that the criticism is without merit will be found in the words of the Speaker of this House, inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD, page A1079 by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. The words of our Speaker are these:

Congress is being criticized, but Congress has given the President every law and every dollar he has asked for defense purposes.

Those are the words of the Speaker of this House.

Let no one hereafter arise on this floor and charge that, if this country were unprepared for war, the responsibility for that condition rests either upon the House, upon any group in the House, or upon any individual Member of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] may have unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address delivered by himself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader, if he can tell us what program we may expect next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, and on Tuesday individual bills on the Private Calendar will be considered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That does not include any omnibus bills?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; there is no intention to take up any omnibus bills on Tuesday.

Of course, there is pending the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill providing about \$18,000,000,000, which is being considered in conference now, and I am going to ask unanimous consent that the conferees may have until midnight Saturday to file a conference report, so that matter will be in order if the conferees agree.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That report will be in order on either one of the first 2 days of next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would assume so, but naturally, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] will be consulted as to what day it will come up.

However, if they agree the chances are the report will come up Monday or Tuesday as we want to pass that as quickly as possible.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. What is the program for the week after next Tuesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. That I am unable to state.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### FILING OF CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes may have until midnight of April 18, 1942, to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF CANNON'S PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably, without amendment, House Resolution 468, authorizing the printing of additional copies of a revision of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be printed and bound for the use of the House 1,500 copies of a revision of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives, by CLARENCE CANNON, to be printed under the supervision of the author and to be distributed to Members by the Speaker.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. In reference to the printing of these additional copies, can the gentleman tell us how the distribution is going to be made by the Speaker? Does the resolution provide that the Speaker has the right to give them out as he chooses or are they distributed proportionately to the individual Members of the Congress?

Mr. JARMAN. As I understand, it is customary for the Speaker to have one copy sent to each Member first and then the remainder of about 1,000 copies will be distributed by the Speaker to the new Members and to those who may need an extra copy or two. In other words, the matter of distribution is within the discretion of the Speaker.

Mr. RICH. That is the customary procedure in distributing these books?

Mr. JARMAN. It is.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What will be the cost of printing these 1,500 copies?

Mr. JARMAN. There has been no estimate obtained from the Public Printer but the cost will be just a little bit more

than the usual cost has been because things have gone up a little. This is the customary and usual resolution.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman state what has been the cost heretofore, approximately?

Mr. JARMAN. I really do not know.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When were the last copies printed?

The SPEAKER. The chair will answer that question by stating that that was about 8 years ago. This resolution is adopted about every 7 or 8 years.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Are they needed at this time?

Mr. JARMAN. Inquiry has been made about that and they are needed at this time.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of business, and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after all other business and any other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after all of the other special orders today, I be granted 7 minutes in which to answer the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader, why I voted as I did, previous to December 7, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address recently delivered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the minority leader, at Enid, Okla.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### THIRD REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 706)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

As required in section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands,

to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the third report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the calendar year 1938 and the first 6 months of 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

#### FOURTH REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 707)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the fourth report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

#### ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CONVENTION

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6913) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is the usual resolution to allow the Marine Band to go to a convention?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; and in that connection I may say to the House that it is the policy of the Navy Department to permit the Marine Band to go at Government expense to the conventions of only two organizations—the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans Reunion. This bill permits the band to go to the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted*, etc., That the President is authorized to permit the band of the United States Marine Corps to attend and give concerts at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., from September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942.



Sec. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of such band in attending and giving concerts at such convention, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$7,068.70, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in addition to transportation and Pullman accommodations the leaders and members of the Marine Band be allowed not to exceed \$5 per day each for additional living expenses while on duty, and that the payment of such expenses shall be in addition to the pay and allowances to which they would be entitled while serving at their permanent station.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN SUBMARINES

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6932) to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes 200,000 tons of additional submarines to be built. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$900,000,000. I do not desire to state how many submarines will be carved out of the 200,000 tons. The Naval Affairs Committee had a hearing on the bill yesterday and unanimously reported it. The bill is recommended by the Bureau of Ships and by the Navy Department. It is very urgent that this legislation be enacted as early as possible to enable contracts to be made, so that a continuous shipbuilding program in the construction of submarines may go forward as rapidly as possible. Just as soon as a submarine now leaves the ways it is highly necessary in the defense of the country that some other submarine be put upon the ways for immediate construction.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I agree with all that. Of course, we want to have the bill enacted as quickly as possible, but I ask the gentleman whether the minority members of his committee knew that this bill was to be called up at this time?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I did not announce it to the committee when we adjourned the hearing on the other important bill, but there is no objection from any member of the committee for the consideration of this bill, because we unanimously voted it out yesterday, and I sent for the minority members just a moment ago.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I appreciate all that; but do you not think we should have the minority members of the committee present when the matter is called up?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I do.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I believe the gentleman ought to withdraw his request now.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield before he withdraws the request?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I think this is one of the most important steps that has yet been taken. The United States has a greater coast line than the entire continent of Europe, and one of the greatest defensive weapons is the submarine. I should like to see this House provide for at least 1,000 first-class submarines. We must be prepared to defend our shores at all costs.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I want it understood I am not objecting to it at all. I am for the bill; but I do say when a bill is called up in this House, the members of the committee reporting the bill should know when it is being called up.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I was hoping that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] might arrive on the floor before the Speaker recognized me.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I understand there are several special orders. I would suggest we might take up the special orders, and by that time members of the Naval Affairs Committee on the minority side can be present.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with the gentleman. I therefore ask unanimous consent that during the special order I may obtain recognition for the purpose of presenting this bill and another bill, and I withdraw my request for the time being for the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws his unanimous-consent request for the immediate consideration of the bill, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman later.

The Chair desires to make this statement. When a Member comes to the Chair saying he wants to make a unanimous-consent request to call up a bill, the Chair always asks whether he has consulted the ranking minority member and the majority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to say I appreciate that, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] did come to me and ask permission to call it up. I told him, "Yes, if the membership of the Naval Affairs Committee were present." They are not present at the moment, so I thought it might be well to let it go over until they are here.

The SPEAKER. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is eminently correct.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. And so do I.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address on money and credit, by Mr. Carl A. Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, a very valuable contribution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### STATEMENT MADE TO WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of the Ways and Means Committee for a great many years, and I want to say that I think the hearing this morning was probably the most interesting of any I ever have attended during my membership on that committee.

Secretary Morgenthau arranged with the chairman to bring before the committee representatives of unions whose members are employed by General Motors, also the vice president and another official of General Motors, to explain the method whereby employees of the company are voluntarily and enthusiastically purchasing war bonds. Elaborate charts were presented to the committee who received the remarks of those present most cordially. My colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HEALEY], remarked that he wished every Member of Congress could have been present to hear the explanation made by a representative of the company about the plan followed in selling bonds to the workmen. Following this remark I suggested that the clerk arrange to secure a thousand extra copies of the hearing so that Members of Congress could have the benefit of the testimony regarding this patriotic movement.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed us that similar plans are under way with all large employers of labor, and that it is hoped through the voluntary cooperation of employers and employees throughout the country that very large sales of bonds will be made.

I commend study of the hearing to the House membership.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### ALL-OUT WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain excerpts from newspaper articles and editorials.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is nearly 2 years ago since I started to advocate an all-out wooden shipbuilding program to meet the shipping requirements of our country. I have continued to vigorously urge the construction of wooden merchant vessels during all this time. Following frequent contacts with officials of the National Defense Council, the Office of Production Management, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Bureau of

Ships, United States Navy, I discussed the subject rather fully on the floor of the House. This was almost a year ago. Many of my colleagues indicated that they agreed with me and my efforts in this regard received much favorable comment in the press and over the radio throughout the country. I received a great many letters from private citizens and civic organizations in all sections of the Nation. Organized labor particularly expressed its belief in the soundness of my proposal.

I am reviving today my campaign for an all-out wooden shipbuilding program. In doing so I desire at the outset to have it clearly and distinctly understood, so that there may be no misunderstanding about it, that I am not criticizing or finding any fault with the steel shipbuilding program so far as it goes. My only contention is that the steel shipbuilding program does not go far enough, that it is not sufficient for the job required and that we should and must without further delay start building merchant cargo ships and freighters out of wood.

I have contended, and still contend, that our wooden shipbuilding program in World War No. 1 justified itself and was a decided factor in shortening and winning the war. Undoubtedly, in some instances, when green and unseasoned timber was used, there were leakages and cargoes were damaged. I think you could probably find the same small percentage of failures and unsatisfactory results in all construction work during wartime emergency when speed is essential, no matter what materials are used or what type of construction it may be, as fortuitous results do not happen only in the case of shipbuilding.

However, Mr. Speaker, I leave it to any unbiased person who is conversant with the facts whether it is not true that most of the wooden merchant ships which were built and used during the last World War proved satisfactory. In fact, the building of these vessels enabled us to transport 4,000,000 troops to Europe, together with the supplies, war materials, and foodstuffs which were also transported abroad in wooden bottoms.

Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of recorded history that in 1917 President Woodrow Wilson challenged the shipbuilders of the Nation to "span the Atlantic with a bridge of wooden ships." From Maine to Washington, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the shipbuilders responded so magnificently to President Wilson's challenge that historians of the World War have declared that the dispatch and effectiveness with which the shipbuilders acted contributed as much as any other single factor to the defeat of Germany in 1918.

However, all the officials of the Federal Government in the various departments, who are in charge of our shipbuilding program, have been committed irrevocably to a policy of constructing all our merchant vessels out of steel. Excepting for mine sweepers and other small craft, there has been no wooden shipbuilding program to speak of. I am of the opinion that this policy constitutes one of the most serious errors of judgment of

which our Government has been guilty in the conduct of our national defense and war effort.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. How much shipbuilding is now being done on the Columbia River? My understanding is that quite a few ships are being built.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PIERCE. I just wondered if the gentleman knew the number.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I am unable to state how much shipbuilding is going on there. There is some shipbuilding in my own district, but it is entirely steel construction except for small mine sweepers and other lesser craft, as I have stated. Those yards are doing a fine job but the program should be expanded to include wooden ships.

Mr. PIERCE. What is the prejudice against wooden ships?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Frankly, after having discussed it, as I have, with all the officials in the various agencies of the Federal Government who are interested in the shipbuilding program, I am unable to understand what the reason is, unless it is prejudice and opinion that certainly is not founded upon any facts.

Mr. PIERCE. Are iron ships safer against submarines?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Not at all. I believe my colleague from Oregon will agree with me when I say that any ship, whether constructed of steel, wood, or some other material, struck by a modern torpedo is going to be seriously damaged, and if it is struck in the right spot it is going to sink.

Mr. PIERCE. The many yards on the Columbia River are busy now, but I thought some of them were building wooden ships.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I believe the gentleman will find they are building steel ships, which is all right as far as it goes.

Mr. PIERCE. All steel?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. There is very little wooden shipbuilding proceeding on the Columbia River or anywhere else. The Government program calls for steel construction.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARNOLD. I have been giving this matter thought myself as I have been reading in the papers of our race against time, and especially of the heavy sinkings off the Atlantic coast. For the life of me I cannot understand why we should not be constructing wooden ships; and I am glad to hear the gentleman say that they would not sink any easier from submarine attacks than would steel ships.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for his contribution. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, this is naturally a matter in which he would be deeply interested.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the last article that was penned by Gen. Hugh Johnson, a very colorful character and a very great American, who has gone to his reward, in which he discussed very aptly, very kindly—very firmly, however—the need for greater production. The central thought in the whole article is that we produce more ships, produce them faster. I believe the statement in its entirety supports the gentleman's contention now made in his address to the House. I wonder if he would mind examining it later, and if he thinks well, to ask that it be included in his remarks in the RECORD?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. I shall be pleased, indeed, to place the article by Gen. Hugh Johnson in the RECORD.

We all regret his untimely passing whether we have agreed with him on all occasions or not. He was a great, a loyal, and a patriotic American, and certainly one of the outstanding officers in the first World War. When he makes a statement such as the gentleman from Georgia has indicated, it should carry a great deal of weight.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I direct the gentleman's attention to the fact there is a threatened fuel-oil shortage in the Northwest, in the gentleman's State and also in Oregon. It has been suggested that the Government embark on a program of wooden-ship construction for the purpose of carrying oil, the ships to take the place of steel oil tankers which are so badly needed elsewhere, and which are being sunk. Does the gentleman believe this suggestion is possible, and that it might be the means of relieving the Northwest from this threatened shortage?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. It seems to me the gentleman's suggestion ought to receive very serious study and consideration and relates to a very vital problem which must receive attention. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I pointed out in a speech which I made on this floor last June 1941, that the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic might well depend upon our speed and capacity in offsetting the heavy British merchant marine losses, which were then averaging 5,000,000 tons a year. I urged rather vehemently, as it must have seemed at that time to those having supervision of our shipbuilding program, that we should lose no time in increasing to an extent never before dreamed of, our own merchant fleet, as a part of our national defense program in order to meet our own requirements in case of future emergency. I stressed the obvious fact that shipbuilding was a matter of first and paramount importance. In this connection, I emphasized the desirability and necessity of constructing wooden ships, because our supply of steel would probably prove to be inadequate and not even sufficient for



our great war munitions program, especially if we became directly involved in the war and had to go on a total all-out war basis. This, of course, was long before Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, we are living in a world in which events are moving very swiftly and blitzkrieg is for the time being even more of a grim reality in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. The intensified submarine and U-boat warfare of the Nazis has moved right up to our own shores and our own shipping and tanker losses are appalling. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, declared in Parliament recently that we are "losing the Battle of the Atlantic." In the meantime, public opinion as reflected by the press and the radio in our country is rapidly crystallizing in favor of our doing something about the shipping situation. There is much sentiment among our people, and in Congress, in favor of our taking the offensive in this war as soon as we are able to do so. Whether we can take the offensive or not depends definitely upon whether we can transport the men, munitions, and supplies to the theater of operations; it is going to depend upon our ability to maintain a bridge of cargo ships on the long supply routes to remote parts of the world. Shipping—bottoms—supplies the answer to the question, "Too little and too late."

I quote from the current issue of the United States News, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1942:

United States and Britain both are being blockaded, both are hampered by shipping losses, by inability to move goods in adequate volume to the battle fronts.

The fact is: Unless the United States and British navies check present losses, this year will end with only a minor increase in tonnage of vital merchant shipping. Losses are that severe. They're limiting drastically the 1942 United States war effort. Result is that planes and tanks and guns are piling up on docks; that Russia isn't getting the supplies formally promised; that Australia and India and the Middle East are receiving smaller supplies than they might be receiving.

Troubles basically are two: (1) inability of British and American navies to solve the submarine problem; (2) failure of United States planners to fix sights at a high enough level in shipbuilding. This program is least far advanced of war programs.

This means: There isn't to be large-scale fighting by American forces in 1942. There isn't to be really large-scale movement of troops outside of the United States.

Shipping is this war's present bottleneck, and it's a bad one.

I quote from the United States News, Washington, D. C., issue of March 27, 1942:

Right now the United States war effort is impeded by an acute shipping shortage.

It's no longer the inability of American industry to produce war goods that creates the bottleneck. Instead, more goods are being produced than can be moved.

Causes are two: (1) the high and rising trend in sinkings, mostly in United States waters; (2) the rather leisurely tempo of new ship construction, when compared with the need. Tendency of officials is to compare shipbuilding with past rates of building, not with today's needs. It's a dangerous tendency. Lack of merchant shipping probably will be responsible for the next instance of "too little and too late." This problem is an old one, but isn't being met.

I quote from an article by Mr. John C. Henry, in the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1942:

With the present shipbuilding program calling for 8,000,000 deadweight tons this year, there have been assertions within the W. P. B. that steel shortages are forcing a lag in production.

The Associated Press, Washington, D. C., stated in a dispatch March 20, 1942:

Chairman Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission indicated that the processed material problem likewise was acute, for he said the Commission got only 154,659 of the 220,386 tons of steel it needed in January.

I quote from Constantine Brown in the Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1942:

#### OFFENSIVE MUST WAIT

Although political oratory revolved about an offensive, policy continued to be defensive and continues to be so, for we have not yet the men or what is more important—the ships to send across the Atlantic the hundreds of thousands of men and millions of tons of equipment necessary to engage the forces of the United Nations in an offensive against the Nazis.

Our fundamental weakness with respect to an offensive—which now seems certain to take place in Europe—is the lack of ships. We have the men, and the engagements in which they have figured so far prove their superiority to anything the enemy can offer. We will also have the equipment in a few months, but shipping, which is as vital as men and equipment, is still the weak spot in our armor. Until the powers in Washington have taken this matter seriously in hand it is doubtful whether the much demanded and much needed offensive can be undertaken by the United Nations.

I quote the article by Walter Trohan, in the Times-Herald, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1942:

SHIP SHORTAGE BLOCKS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NAVAL AUTHORITIES ADMIT—OFFENSIVE MUST WAIT TILL CRAFT ARE BUILT, SAY CAPITAL EXPERTS

(By Walter Trohan)

The United States lacks sufficient merchant ships to transport and maintain a large expeditionary force to carry the war to Hitler, Capital military and naval experts agreed yesterday.

The crying need of the Nation is ships and more ships to build a bridge to the enemy, the experts said, as agitation for taking the offensive against the Axis grew among the people of the United Nations.

Although this country transported an army of 2,000,000 men abroad in the last war, the problem of doing it again is far more complicated than it was in 1917, according to the experts.

In the last war this country could depend on British ships and other Allies, to a lesser degree, to carry troops. In this war, experts said, any substantial American expeditionary force will have to be carried by the American merchant marine.

#### PERILED BY SUBS AND PLANES

In 1917 the Allies had control of the seas and the problem of air control at ports was of no importance. Even so, it took 19 months to transport the 2,000,000 men, and Allied ports were taxed so that special ports had to be built in France.

Today Axis subs roam the oceans and planes are read to move against landing parties. There are no friendly ports waiting on the continent. The expeditionary force will have

to blast its way against sea, air, and land forces to any soil it will secure.

The availability of the American merchant fleet for transport and maintenance service depends on a wide variety of factors. Chief among these are the distance the force will have to go, its size and the maintenance of the supply of raw materials, which must be imported, to make arms at home.

#### STRAIN ON UNITED STATES SHIPPING

Experts estimate that it takes 17 deadweight tons of shipping to transport a soldier today and 3.4 tons to maintain him 3,000 miles from home. This means that if the United States is to send an expeditionary force of 4,000,000 men to Europe, it would take a fleet of 14,000,000 tons to supply them in the field.

On June 30, 1939, the United States ocean-going merchant marine aggregated 1,398 vessels of 8,134,890 gross tons. Operating in foreign trade were 319 ships of 2,094,212 tons.

President Roosevelt, in planning to take the offensive against the Axis in 1943, set a shipbuilding goal of 8,000,000 tons for 1942 and 10,000,000 tons for 1943. Shipbuilding was about 1,000,000 tons in 1941.

#### SUPPLY PROBLEM COMPLICATED

At present, experts recognize, the American merchant marine is not large enough to maintain an army of 4,000,000 men abroad, to say nothing of transporting them.

In the World War it was estimated that 7½ tons of shipping were necessary for the transportation of a soldier. Mechanized warfare has more than doubled the required tonnage.

I quote Hon. W. H. Harrison, Production Director of the War Production Board, Times-Herald, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1942:

#### LACK OF METALS DELAYING SHIP, PLANE OUTPUT

American merchant-ship construction, to counteract the Axis submarine siege and to prepare for expeditionary forces, is being delayed by shortages of materials.

The figures for February and the explanation for the lag behind President Roosevelt's blueprint-for-victory program were disclosed yesterday by W. H. Harrison, Production Director of the War Production Board. The plane output, he added, is also being slowed for want of more materials.

#### LACK OF METALS FELT

Harrison said that while the shipyards were launching one ship a day, through February and March, this was about 10 less than scheduled for last month in the President's program of 8,000,000 tons of new bottoms this year.

Harrison said plane production was ahead of the President's schedule for 60,000 armed flyers this year, but with more materials the schedule could be bettered.

"At the moment," he said, "the limiting factor in arms output all along the line is materials. February and March shipbuilding are falling behind, due to slowness of steel-plate deliveries in October and November."

I quote the United States News, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1942:

This country hasn't the merchant ships needed to carry and to supply any important force to distant battlefields.

I quote, Newsweek, February 16, 1942:

It's not generally realized, but the shipping shortage of the United Nations is severe and is preventing Washington from getting much more than the most vital materials to the southwestern Pacific.

Mr. PIERCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. How much is being put out now monthly? The statement has been made that one ship a day is going into the water.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. That is true. The present rate of construction, if I am correctly informed, is about a ship a day.

Mr. PIERCE. When will it reach two a day?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. The losses are probably three a day on the average, and they have been that for some time.

Mr. PIERCE. When will it reach two a day?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. The rate of construction?

Mr. PIERCE. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. It is expected that they will step it up to two a day, but even that will not be adequate to offset the losses from the U-boat and submarine warfare.

Mr. PIERCE. The gentleman has no information as to the date they expect two a day?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I have not. The conjectured date is probably about midsummer.

Mr. PIERCE. Then three a day at the close of the year?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I think so.

Mr. PIERCE. That is the plan?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. That is the plan, but they are behind schedule now, as I understand it.

Mr. ARNOLD. We ought to gain on the sinkings instead of just matching them?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. We should, by all means.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on with these quotations ad infinitum, but I have called attention to a sufficient number to make it clear that there is a growing realization that our shipping shortage is the real bottleneck in our whole war effort, which fact is also being referred to over the air by our radio commentators, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Earl Godwin, F. R. Baukhage, and others. It gives me no personal satisfaction to say, "I told you so," but this is the very acute situation I warned against nearly 2 years ago, and which I have repeatedly warned was likely to come to pass.

Mr. Speaker, we should have launched 2 years ago—1 year ago—the greatest wooden shipbuilding program of all time. We should launch it right now. A mammoth fleet of wooden merchant ships is the greatest national asset we can possess. It is absolutely necessary and essential if we are going to win the war, and we are going to win it. It is not enough to build tanks, guns, and airplanes unless we also have the ships to transport them. Ships and still more ships is the crying need of this country today. Our victory in this war depends upon our ability to transport troops, war materials, and supplies over vast stretches of ocean. We must build a bridge of ships such as mankind has never seen if the vital life-

line of supplies, of weapons, and food is to be maintained.

Mr. HAINES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. I want to revert to the colloquy the gentleman had with reference to sinkings and the construction of ships. I heard it stated the other day before the Ways and Means Committee, I think by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], that we were building two ships a day right now, but that we were losing three every day. I do not know whether that is true or not.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I am very glad to have the gentleman's contribution. I may add that just a few days ago, on April 13, Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, whom I admire very much for his ability and fine Americanism, in testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, stated that we are behind in the 1942 war program. The writer of this article in the Associated Press, as published in the Evening Star, made this comment:

The admiral hedged somewhat when committee members attempted to get him to express his opinion on whether enough steel would be available to meet the accelerated program.

They then quote the admiral, who said:

If we do not get the steel, you won't get the ships. I cannot say we will get the steel, but we have been promised it by the War Production Board.

If that is the case and we are behind with the program, and there is doubt about getting steel, in the name of common sense and for the welfare of our country and in order to shorten this war, thereby saving the lives of our boys and saving the Treasury of the United States billions of dollars, why not use wood, as we did in World War No. 1?

Mr. COX. Everyone knows that Admiral Land is a hard hitter, a great American, a great soldier; everyone has great confidence in him. I wonder if in the appearance before the committee to which the gentleman refers the admiral gave any expression of his views on the subject of wooden ships. I have been told that the admiral felt rather friendly toward the suggestion.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I may say to the gentleman that I have communicated with Admiral Land and I know that he perhaps may be personally rather sympathetic toward wooden ships, but there is someone in the Government somewhere who is responsible for the fact that there has been a discrimination against wood. The program has been entirely and exclusively steel construction.

Mr. COX. In modern warfare is it much more difficult to sink a steel ship than a wooden ship?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. It is not. As matter of fact, I am going to come to that a little later, and I think the contrary is the fact, but let us assume they are on a par.

Mr. HAINES. I was going to ask the same question as the gentleman from

Georgia asked, whether there was a great deal more difficulty in sinking a steel ship than a wooden ship. It is my understanding these wooden ships are very, very finely constructed. It is my understanding that right now because of the shortage of steel they are now obliged to use a great deal of wooden construction in the racks to hold bombs and whatnot in these ships. I do not know anything about wooden ships, but I think the gentleman is to be complimented on the approach that he makes to the problem and for the information he is giving and in calling the matter to the attention of the Congress.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his kind contribution, and that he realizes that we are trying to be helpful to our country.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I regret I did not hear all of the gentleman's speech in relation to this matter. It seems to me that the most difficult situation the country is confronted with now is transportation by ships. In view of the shortage of the material necessary for the construction of steel ships, it seems that the gentleman's idea is at least worthy of further thought and investigation by the Government, because we have a world of timber in the gentleman's territory, and likewise in my own territory, out of which all kind of ships could be built. Personally, I feel that the gentleman is indeed to be congratulated for bringing the entire matter before the Members of the House. It is certainly gratifying to see so many Members here at this time, too.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Montana, and I am very glad that he agrees with me. We have a plentiful supply of raw material in the West, the South, and throughout the country; there is no possible shortage of timber.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. There are many safety zones in the interior, as I understand it, where there is sufficient water to float these wooden ships.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. That is true.

Mr. COX. In other words, the accommodations in that regard that could provide for the construction of wooden ships are innumerable.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Absolutely; they are almost unlimited in this country. These boats could be built out in the Pacific Northwest, they could be built in New England, they could be built in Maine and Vermont, they could be built in the Gulf States; in fact, anywhere in this country, pretty nearly, especially along the coast lines and inland waterways as well.

Mr. COX. I understand it takes about 4½ feet of water to float a wooden ship of considerable size.



Mr. SMITH of Washington. That is true.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. For the information of the gentleman, I may say that we are already building 108-footers up at Shelburn Harbor on Lake Champlain.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I am glad to hear that. Does not the gentleman agree with me that we should expand our wooden shipbuilding program in this country?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Absolutely. I have been trying to work along that line.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not a fact that it is much more difficult to sink a wooden ship with a bomb or with a torpedo than it is to destroy a metal ship? That is my understanding.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Yes. One reason for that is that wooden sailing ships would be safer in submarine zones as they have no propellers to disclose their location to U-boat mechanical listening devices. That is one reason given in favor of the wooden construction. Of course, there are numerous other reasons.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not due to the fact that a metal-constructed ship sinks more quickly than a wooden ship, because the latter floats unless there are too many holes in it?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Yes; although I am not arguing the respective merits of wood and steel. I concede that steel is good but I contend that wood is also good and should be used, in order to build all the ships that are needed to win the war.

The gentleman and all of us, I think, have read some of Peter B. Kyne's "Cappy Ricks" stories. One of the main characters in those stories is Capt. Matt Peasley, who happens to be a retired sea captain who lives in my district. He has traveled the seven seas all over the world. He has this to say:

The displacement is much less with a wooden ship. If proper compartments were built, such ships, even though shelled or bombed, could float for a long while, enabling cargo salvage in many cases. A wooden ship with proper care will last 25 to 30 years. Given the lumber and enough ship's carpenters one could be sent down the ways every 5 or 6 weeks.

Captain Peasley recalled one instance where a sailing ship was launched 21 days after its keel beams were laid.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to compliment the gentleman on the fine address he has made on this subject.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman for his gracious words.

Mr. SPRINGER. In connection with the building of these wooden ships, may I say that we have the Great Lakes in the Midwest. Does not the gentleman think we should inaugurate a building

program on the Great Lakes, which are located far inland, and which would give an opportunity for that construction?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I may say to the gentleman that the Great Lakes would be ideally situated for a wooden shipbuilding program, there is no question about it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman believe the very situation he describes renders it mandatory that we speed up the rivers and harbors bill in order to have inland waterways on which to operate a great many of these vessels?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I agree with the gentleman, but I think we had better build the ships, too, while we are at it. What we need now, above everything else, is ships and more ships.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. We need both of them.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. We need both.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The railroads are absolutely unable to carry the traffic. If we should be threatened with an invasion on the Pacific coast there would be a tremendous shortage of cars. Today we have an inner-coastal waterway from New Jersey all the way around to Mexico, except across the Florida Strait. Remember that. If we had a 12-foot barge canal across the Florida Strait we could have a barge line all the way from Mexico to New Jersey that is protected, because it is an inner-coastal waterway. Of course the railroads do not want it. They want to enrich themselves and build up a backlog of finances for the future. But we are at war now and we need this transportation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Of course, the gentleman from Mississippi has referred to a very important phase, but I am more concerned with a discussion of the oceanic transportation problem so vital to our war effort.

Out in the Pacific Northwest, and I think it is true in the South, we have had to divert much of our shipping that was formerly utilized in coastwise shipping. A lot of that tonnage has had to be diverted to the war effort. The result is that we are suffering from an actual shortage of bottoms in our own commerce and shipping and trading within the United States.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It has been stated by some of the leaders in the administration that if we had a connection across the Florida Strait this oil could be carried in wooden barges. These barges can be easily and speedily built out of the raw material we have not only on the Pacific coast but in the Gulf States.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Would not that be wiser than trying to build everything out of steel, including more steel tankers, of which we have a shortage today, when we can build vessels of all types for oceanic as well as coastwise shipping out of wood?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I think we ought to use that steel to build sub-

marines and submarine chasers and destroyers and battleships.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. And to build our two-ocean navy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington may be given 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special orders heretofore granted by the House, there are six pending special orders.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, if the other Members having special orders do not object, that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand there are other special orders for today, and it is a most unusual procedure for a Member who has a special order to request additional time.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I am the one who asked that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CARTER. And, Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object to say that it is most unusual for anybody, not excepting the gentleman from Montana, to make such a request when there are other gentlemen waiting here with special orders. If they have no objection, I certainly have none, but I think they ought to be consulted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has called attention to the fact that other special orders have been placed on the calendar; and if there is no objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I may say I am very reluctant to use this additional time because of other special orders. However, I myself, on previous occasions, have made similar concessions for other Members of the House, and I want to thank all the Members for their courtesy and, particularly, my gracious friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield.

Mr. COX. This is a rather extraordinary situation. The gentleman is discussing the most vital problem before the American people at the present time. I hope the press is impressed and that the gentleman's statement will be given publicity throughout the country in order that the public may be advised and public sentiment in support of the gentleman's leadership on this question may be had.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to the fact that we are not short of transportation in the inland territory of the United States. The railroads are meeting the problem of transportation, and I think the gen-

tleman's idea of building wooden ships for purposes of oceangoing traffic is sufficient to cover the situation at this time.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. In reply I want to say that the gentleman from Montana is wrong. We are running short of transportation facilities throughout the United States, and we need our inland waterways developed for that purpose.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that we can develop the inland waterways when we have more time.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I will say to the gentleman from Montana that I would like to have more time, but we have not the time.

Mr. O'CONNOR. We have a war to win now.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I think that both the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] are correct, from their respective viewpoints, but that is a subject I prefer not to discuss at this time. I would rather continue my discussion of the main issue, which I conceive to be, and which my colleagues agree with me, is meeting the shipping crisis in our war effort. It seems to me the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] correctly described the situation when he said it was the most serious problem facing our country at this time.

Mr. Speaker, these ships do not have to be built of steel. Indeed, the constantly growing demand for steel for war vessels for our two-ocean Navy, for heavy ordnance such as tanks, big guns, anti-aircraft and munitions of multifarious types, not to mention purely domestic uses for thousands of locomotives and freight cars for the railroads, precludes the use of steel for the construction of merchant ships. The North American Aviation Co. is experimenting with the substitution of steel for aluminum, of which there is also a shortage, in the production of airplanes. For the present, the substitution, I am advised, is confined to combat trainer planes, but metallurgical research now in progress contemplates its early extension to the entire military aircraft field. The substitution is a low carbon, low alloy steel which company engineers have stated has a high safety factor. It would seem to be wiser to use steel for the construction of airplanes than for the construction of huge freighters, when the latter can just as well be built of wood, a material of which we have an almost unlimited supply.

Mr. Speaker, steel ships are no more impervious to attack than wooden ships. In modern warfare if any ship, wooden or steel, is hit by a modern torpedo, it is going to be seriously damaged, and if struck in a vulnerable spot is going to sink, whether it is made of wood or steel. Indeed, wooden sailing ships would be safer in submarine zones, as they have no propellers to disclose their location to U-boat mechanical listening devices.

There are, of course, honest differences of opinion as to which construction is the most desirable and advantageous, which is the most serviceable and the least costly in the long run. I am not prepared to argue those matters and, frankly, I—and I am convinced, the American people—do not care a fig about those considerations at this time. We are certainly not in a position to argue and be swayed by the considerations which would influence us in arriving at a decision in ordinary or normal times, in peacetime. This is war and undoubtedly the most serious and dangerous war in which our Nation ever engaged.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, who said a few weeks ago that the Nation's shipbuilding program has "just got to come through" this year because the country's fate is at stake. I quote from the Times-Herald, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1942:

UNITED STATES' FATE HINGES ON SHIPS—NELSON WARNS 1942 PROGRAM "MUST COME THROUGH"

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson said today the Nation's shipbuilding program has "just got to come through" this year because the country's fate is at stake.

He was asked at an informal press conference about the statement yesterday by William H. Harrison, director of War Production Board production, that there was a possibility that the President's goal of 8,000,000 tons of new bottoms this year might not be met.

"I have not recognized any such possibility," Nelson replied. "The shipbuilding program has just got to come through. The whole Nation is at stake."

Herbert Carey in an article in Nation's Business, April 1942, presents a graphic picture of the shipping crisis. I quote:

Meanwhile the need for ships is—doubling? Certainly. Quadrupling? Perhaps. Ships are the life of our war effort. We have pooled goods, money, men, and promises with Great Britain. If we had more ships—plenty of ships—the British people could have one egg a day instead of four a month; we could get planes and guns and shells to Australia; we could relieve the Philippines; we could put an armed force into Libya and Murmansk and Iraq and Egypt. We could back up the British until they could take a chance on invading the continent and relieving the pressure on Russia. That would disabuse the Japanese mind of any idea that Russia could be safely tackled. We could take that string of Japanese-held islands in the Pacific and light with flares the way into Tokyo and Nagasaki.

If we had plenty of ships, perhaps hundreds of thousands of American lives might be saved. The value of a ship today is not measured in dollars. Ship prices are fixed in days and delivered cargoes. America can produce all the things needed for winning the war.

Mr. Speaker, our shipping requirements are going to be infinitely greater than anyone has anticipated. We cannot afford to gamble in this vitally important matter. We cannot afford to be biased or prejudiced or governed by preconceived notions. I think it is perfectly obvious that the wise and patriotic thing to do is to immediately plant and carry into execution the most gigantic and extensive wooden-ship building program ever undertaken by any nation in the history of the world.

We are going to need every wooden ship which can possibly be constructed, and the sooner we start building them the sooner we are going to win the war. The sooner we win the war the fewer lives and the less treasure it is going to cost us to gain the ultimate victory. We should utilize at once every idle shipyard and start immediately building new shipyards in those sections of the country where the raw material is available for shipbuilding purposes. We should put to work every idle ship carpenter and mechanic in the Nation and start training thousands of men to build ships.

Our production of war materials is already in high gear. As rapidly as the planes and tanks and guns leave the production lines they should be loaded on ships for the far-flung battle fronts on which we must win this war in order to keep it as far removed as possible from our own country. The problem of winning the war resolves itself in the final analysis into a shipping problem. Therefore our output of ships must be speeded up. We must offset and exceed the toll of the enemy submarine and surface raiders. We must transport to our expeditionary forces the materials and supplies which are essential to their well-being and effectiveness. Upon how well we perform that task will depend the outcome of the war and the future destiny of America and liberty-loving people throughout the world.

Article in the Washington Daily News, April 15, 1942:

#### ONE MAN'S OPINION

(By Hugh S. Johnson)

These are tough times, and they are going to be tougher.

Bataan is gone—gone after forcing the Japs to gather 10-to-1 odds in men and hundreds to one in planes.

Wainwright and his American and Filipino boys put up the kind of a fight that makes you feel like cheering and crying at the same time. The fact they lost detracts in no way from their glory.

But we can't shut our eyes to the fact they did lose. Our Pacific outposts are now Hawaii, Australia, and the Aleutians.

Corregidor is merely a temporary and isolated rock of resistance—a tribute to undying bravery, but no longer an integral part of our Pacific defenses.

No earthly good can come of talking about what might have been, and I am going to keep my mouth shut on that score. Let's face just what we are up against now.

We are preparing to fight a war and fighting it at the same time. This means just one thing.

We've got to take a licking until we are able to swing a few from the ankles ourselves.

We've got to produce as never before—against time.

We must maintain our outposts as long as possible, even if it means that the boys go down fighting—against time.

We're going to use that time to sweat out every last weapon that we can.

We're going to raise and train and equip an army and transport it on a scale never before attempted.

We will live on bare subsistence if necessary to do this.

The time for all this sacrifice is right now. Actually, in a few short months, we now appear to be meeting the President's program which at first seemed fantastically high. But even this is only the beginning.



The great need is ships. Tanks and planes rusting in warehouses will do neither us nor our Allies any good.

Every day the bedraggled survivors of a torpedoed tanker or merchant ship battle their way into port.

Every day the oil, guns, tanks, ships, and planes, so sorely needed on our battle fronts, are lost through sinkings. The rate of ship construction is all too slow to absorb these losses and still get sufficient equipment across the thousands of miles of ocean to the battle fronts.

This, then, is our prime battle front. We must build ships faster and faster and cut down the sinkings.

When Hitler's spring offensive starts, there will be more need than ever for all sinews of war.

When the time comes for our own offensive, we will need an avalanche of weapons mustered by unheard-of numbers of men carried in myriads of ships.

Bataan's loss and setting the little so-and-so Nippons on their ears can be answered only through production on a scale that staggers the imagination.

The devotion to duty shown by the men who fought there must be matched in factories, shipyards, homes, in the board rooms of corporations and in the headquarters of unions.

It must be matched by the truck drivers, the train engineers, the office workers, the bank clerks, the miners, the civil servants, and the politicians—above all—politicians.

Washington and Congress must remember that we are fighting a war all over the world with Americans' blood and tears, and not a November congressional election.

Editorial in the Washington Daily News April 15, 1942:

#### WITHOUT SHIPS WE FAIL

This year, 750 new cargo ships. Next year, 1,500 new cargo ships. Those are the goals set by the President. And they're too low.

But we're not even making them. Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, tells a congressional committee:

"We'll have to step up production 13 percent if we build the ships called for by the President in 1942. We'll have to step up production 25 percent more if we build the ships called for in 1943."

Can it be done? At least that much must be done. Planes, tanks, guns, munitions are rolling in ever-rising volume from our war plants, but they can't roll across the oceans. Big bombers can fly themselves to Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia. But for everything else there must be ships.

Without ships the fighter planes, tanks, guns, munitions will merely pile up in our own ports. Without ships we cannot adequately arm and feed our own armies, let alone those of our allies. Without ships—far more ships than we have and far more than we are getting built—we cannot win this war.

Axis submarines have been sinking 3 cargo ships for every 2 launched by United Nations shipyards. Given time, we will lick the U-boat menace, but the Japs and the Germans are determined not to give us time.

So the only answer for us is to speed up the building of ships, to the President's goals without fail, beyond those goals if humanly possible.

Too much uncertainty about prompt deliveries of steel. Too much bad management.

More is needed: Prompter, more effective machinery for settling disputes. Assurance of steel deliveries. Speedy use by the Maritime Commission of the power conferred by the President yesterday to acquire, use, and dispose of any sort of private property necessary for the building of merchant ships. Fearless determination of the facts behind

charges that vested interests and orthodox-minded shipbuilders have obstructed new and faster methods and are preventing fair trial of such revolutionary ideas as the proposed *Sea Otter* cargo boats.

We can achieve all of the President's other production goals but fall in our war effort unless we build more ships. That is our greatest problem. Any person, any interest that stands in the way of its solution must be swept aside.

Editorial in the Evening Star April 14, 1942:

#### BEHIND SCHEDULE

The disclosure by Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, that this year's shipbuilding program is falling behind schedule is a matter of most serious concern.

Admiral Land's statement was made before the House Naval Affairs Committee and he did not submit specific figures. Curiously enough, at the time he was testifying an Associated Press dispatch from Boston quoted Secretary of the Navy Knox as expressing satisfaction with the Nation's shipbuilding program. There was no explanation of this comment, but, if the Secretary had reference to merchant shipping, it was sharply at variance with the view advanced by the Commission Chairman.

Advising the committee that merchant shipping losses were "extremely serious" in February and March, Admiral Land said that production during the balance of this year will have to be stepped up by 13 percent if the President's goal of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping is to be reached.

At this particular time, nothing could be more harmful to our war effort than to fall down on the job of building the merchant ships which must be available if American supplies and American troops are to be transported to the fighting fronts across both oceans. To fall behind in production by even as much as 10 percent, especially with ships being sunk at the present rate, would be a setback of the first magnitude in this critical year of the war.

From reading Admiral Land's testimony, it appears that there is no one cause of the building slump, nor is there any single remedy.

Admiral Land made it clear, however, that he was not blaming labor exclusively, advising the committee that the failure to maintain the necessary level of production was due in part to a lack of materials to keep production at peak capacity and to "bad management" in some instances.

Article in Washington Sunday Star, April 12, 1942:

#### SHIPBUILDING NOW REGARDED AS CRITICAL BOTTLENECK

NEW YORK, April 11.—The battle of production at home has taken a new turn, says Business Week in its analysis of the business outlook today.

Now shipbuilding is the critical bottleneck—an indication of how the war, itself, is the ultimate arbiter of what happens to American business.

After the fall of France the production emphasis was on planes. Then, when Germany launched its 1940 sea offensive, the emphasis turned to ships. During the battle of Russia the demand shifted to tanks. Then, after Pearl Harbor, planes once more got first call—and primarily, bombers, which could be flown to the Pacific battle front.

But today the need is to get armament to the men at the front. And cargo ships have taken an A-1-a priority rating in terms of strategical necessity.

The reason is fairly clear, the magazine states. Since the outbreak of the war the United Nations have lost more shipping than they have produced. And what makes matters worse, lines of communications have lengthened. What formerly took one ton of

shipping, now often takes three or four tons, particularly since vessels have to travel in slow-moving convoys.

The net result is that today our shipping and shipbuilding are far short of requirements, and henceforth the War Production Board increasingly will put pressure on shipyards and suppliers to speed output.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain excerpts and editorials from newspapers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHANNON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. SHANNON. I yield.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a report from the Public Printer, and I find that my extension of remarks referred to earlier in the day is \$15 over the limit. I therefore renew my request that it be inserted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter reprinted in a newspaper in Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### WAR

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be permitted to read my address, as I cannot see very well. First, I just want to say that this is an address on the subject of war by a real peace man. I have never been for war in my life and I am not for war now if it could be avoided. I refer in this speech to two men who served in this House, a Benton and a Benton. Both Bentions to whom I refer served in the House, and one of them served for 30 years in the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read the address of the gentleman from Missouri.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to present a phase of our war consciousness that was brought to my attention on a recent return to my home town by Dr. M. W. Pickard, an eminent physician, art connoisseur, and world traveler. This phase is depicted in war paintings of Thomas Hart Benton, reproduced in the spring 1942 issue of the University Review, a publication of the University of Kansas City, Mo.

These paintings have an arresting significance at this time, as the news of the disaster that has occurred to our forces in Luzon, and the great losses we have

sustained there in men and the implements of war, come filtering through the daily press in all their grim details.

Gratifying as it may be that we are assured that the end came to our little Philippine Army after a heroic defense against a vastly superior force in the air and on the ground and at sea of the enemy invaders, there is a note in the dispatches that have come through that makes us pause for serious contemplation, and that justifies, I hope, the few remarks I shall make on the floor of this House today.

We are told not only that our numbers and implements in Luzon were inferior—vastly inferior to those of the Japanese invaders—but the astounding fact is revealed that our men were underfed, ill from disease, and physically weak from exhaustion, shortage of rations, and lack of rest under terrific bombardments, day and night.

#### FORCED UPON US BY A COTERIE OF DESPOTS

The usual answer, I am aware, will be made to this gruesome array of reported conditions that "this is war and we must expect such reverses in war." Which is true enough, but it is not by any means the whole story. War in itself is an institution of horror and bloodshed and destruction that should never have found a place in the civilization of this twentieth century.

The present war was started in the outmoded civilization—or lack of civilization—of an old world whose traditions of warfare stretch back across 2,000 years of fighting and slaughter. It is a war, I grant, that was forced upon us by a coterie of despots and military gangsters whose only aims were personal ambitions and a greedy nationalism whose objects were aggrandizement and conquest and the suppression of personal liberties.

It is a war that promises to be the most horrible and devastating of all the wars that have ever afflicted mankind in the past—a war of machines that past generations never dreamed of, and of new and strange devices of slaughter and human extermination such as have never before been conceived in the brains of the most vicious of human beings.

We are in that war now almost in the capacity of a mysterious stranger, as our national ideals have long been divorced from a belief in war as the only means of settling national differences. And we are finding out by repeated disasters that we were called into that war unready in spirit, unprepared in implements, and unconscious of the great sacrifices that this war would entail upon our American ideals and our American way of living.

#### THIS ARTIST SYMBOLIZES THE EVILS OF WAR

But my purpose at this time is not to make excuses or to fabricate apologies for failures or to criticize misguided theories or misdirected functions. We are hearing enough of those things.

I have asked these few moments of your time to talk about war itself and what it means to a people, so that, come what may, we may be able to face the grim future intelligently and bravely and to so acquit ourselves as haters of war that we

shall help to outlaw it from the councils of nations for all time to come.

As I stated at the outset of my remarks, this thought came to me from the pages of a magazine edited by the faculty and a distinguished staff of writers of the University of Kansas City, Mo. At the instance of Dr. M. W. Pickard, I called the president of the university, Dr. Clarence R. Decker, and he supplied me with a copy of the issue of the magazine containing reproductions of the war paintings of Thomas Hart Benton, together with an explanation of the aims and purposes of his artistic creations.

It is unfortunate that these paintings cannot be reproduced on the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I believe that this artist's conceptions of the evils of war and his patriotic explanation of the purpose for which they were created should be in the hands of every American and become familiar to every member of his family. The story that is told in these pictures is one that, in my opinion, could not be told in words. He has placed therein, in a most vivid and convincing way, all the horrors of war and the menacing evils that wars are bringing to our boasted civilization.

#### VIVID CONCEPTION OF GRIMMEST HORRORS OF WAR

Let me say a word here about the Benton family. The present famous artist member of this long distinguished family is an acknowledged genius, a man of undisguised opinions, a true American patriot, and a man who is not afraid to speak and to picture the truth as he sees it. I know little of the technique of his art. I know only that I can look upon his work and feel that here, in his bold and tragic figures, he has depicted for us the grimmest horrors that war represents, and the shattered ideals that it brings upon a liberty loving, Christian people.

His father, M. E. Benton—Maecenas Eason Benton—I knew well. He at one time served as a Member of this House from Missouri. He was born in Obion County, Tenn., attended two western Tennessee academies and the University of St. Louis, Mo., was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1870, and soon thereafter commenced the practice of law in Neosho, Newton County, Mo. He took a leading part in Missouri Democratic politics. He was president of the Democratic State Conventions in 1890, 1896, and 1898. He was United States Attorney from March 1885 to July 1889, and later was elected to this House from his district in Missouri and served in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses. He was an eloquent statesman, a true Democrat in every sense of the word, and one whose friendship I was proud to enjoy. It was my privilege to serve with him in the Constitutional Conventions of my State of 1922 and 1923, which established its present code historically.

There was another Benton with whom you are all historically acquainted—Thomas Hart Benton—after whom the artist is named. He made history in this Nation when these halls echoed to the

eloquence of Clay and Webster and Calhoun and the other giants of the days gone by. The voice of "Old Bullion," as Benton came to be called, was among the ruling voices of the land in those days when great issues were pending. He not only was a statesman, an orator, an editor, and a Member of the Senate for 30 years, but was the historian of the Senate after his retirement from that body. He died here in Washington April 10, 1858, and lies buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

#### THE BENTONS WERE MEN WHO KNEW WAR

My own home town of Kansas City has a monolith erected to his memory on a high hill overlooking the Missouri River, on which is inscribed his prophetic words, uttered when Kansas City was but a straggling village, that there where the Kaw River mingled its waters with the turbulent Missouri, would one day be built up a great metropolis. The tradition is that as he uttered these words he stood upon Missouri soil and faced the great river whose steamboats were then laying the foundations for his great vision at a wharf at the foot of Main Street, known as Westport Landing.

This Benton was a grand uncle of Maecenas Benton, the father of Thomas Hart Benton, the artist of the war pictures.

Nor is that all of the genealogy of the Benton family. I want to add that John C. Fremont, the first Presidential nominee of the Republican Party, in 1856, and known to fame as the Pathfinder of the West, was allied to the senatorial veteran by marriage. He married a daughter of Thomas Hart Benton in a romantic ceremony that became a great tradition in Missouri, where she was greatly honored and loved, as well as throughout the Nation, as a leading spirit and a loving helpmate.

All the Bentons I have mentioned in our artist's ancestry were men who knew war and who had taken part in the great conflicts of their day. Thomas Hart Benton, the renowned Senator, fought in the War of 1812 alongside of General Jackson; and Maecenas Eason Benton, the father of our artist, served as a Confederate soldier with the Army of Tennessee, his native State, in the War Between the States. The artist Thomas Hart Benton served in the United States Navy in the First World War.

#### "YEAR OF PERIL PAINTINGS"

The paintings I have referred to are seven in number. I wish to offer here Mr. Benton's own explanations of these pictures, which he entitles "Year of Peril Paintings."

##### 1. STARRY NIGHT

The stars that look down on the seas of the world in this year of peril see men die grotesque and horrible deaths in order that their brothers may hope to live in freedom.

##### 2. EXTERMINATE

Evil and predatory forces are always with us, in all places, at all times. Now and then these forces, cunningly join small powers until they have attained great powers, threaten to enslave the world. Humanity must then rise up and tear their evil out of them and kill them. For this task sensual



hate, ferocity, and brute will are necessary. Humanity must deny itself to save itself. The evil that is in the world today, concentrated in the lusting brigandry of the German and Japanese militarists with their new technical means of destruction and enslavement, will not be conquered except by the most merciless determination. America must match the destructive will of these powers with an equally destructive will of her own. They will otherwise devour her substance and wrap what remains of the digestion thereof around the necks of her people.

### 3. INDIFFERENCE

Because some of the inertia of a widely pervasive national sloth and some of the deadening effects of a widespread national habit of ignoring the unprecedented had crept even into the minds of those who had the technical defense of America in their hands, young men died and machines were needlessly destroyed before we even knew that war was upon us.

### 4. CASUALTY

If comfort is derived from reports that casualties in some remote action were few, be reminded of the real meaning of the word. It means that living men's bodies have been pierced and torn apart and probably also that valuable instruments of war have been destroyed with them. If too many things like this occur in far-away places because of halting productive measures at home, the war will be lost to us and the enemy come upon us and make us know at our very firesides the real and shattering human meaning of the word "casualty."

### 5. THE SOWERS

Are we to stand by and let them reap? These sowers of death, bloated with their gorge of human blood, are right now marching over the curve of the earth straight toward us, leaving fires of destruction in every furrow of the lands they traverse. They will not be halted by our refusing to see them nor will they be softened by cajoleries of appeasement. They want what we have, and with their brigands they will take it unless we can find again some of the iron that was in the souls of our fighting forefathers.

### 6. THE HARVEST

Farmers of America, who yet look comfortably over your quiet fields, you are going to be called upon this year to work harder than you have ever worked in your lives. Respond to the call that those who are fighting for you may keep their bellies full and their muscles hard. Without your help the soldiers and sailors who battle for safety of your land cannot maintain their strength. If they fail in their strength, your strength will be of no avail when the planes of the enemy come over the hills and down the valleys of America to reap your fields with fire.

### 7. AGAIN

Jesus Christ has stood through the centuries as the preeminent symbol of the brotherhood of man. Over and over again evil people, mad with dreams of power, have driven the centurion spear into His side. Once again today—just as man with his world-wide exchange of goods, and with his new devices of communication, has approached a realizable economic brotherhood—the old assault is loosed, mastery not brotherhood, control not share, are the slogans of the new attackers.

### DEDICATED TO AMERICANS AS FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In another article in the same magazine (the University Review, spring 1942, the University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.) Mr. Benton gives this further explanation of the pictures and the rea-

sons that have influenced him in their creation for the good of the Nation:

I have made these pictures, as I have at other times spoken, in the interest of realistic seeing and with the hope that I might be of help in pulling some Americans out of their shells of pretense and make-believe. The pictures are not technically realistic. They do not represent accurately anything that I have seen with my eyes or that another may see with his. They are realistic just the same. I believe that they are true representations of the moment even though the symbols used are imaginative.

There are no bathing beauties dressed up in soldier outfits in these pictures. There are no silk-stockinged legs. There are no pretty boys out of collar advertisements to suggest that this war is a gigolo party. There is no glossing over of the kind of hard ferocity that men must have to beat down the evil that is now upon us. In these designs there is no hiding of the fact that war is killing and the grim will to kill. There is none of the pollyanna fat that the American people are in the habit of being fed.

I have made the pictures for all Americans who will look at them. They are dedicated, however, to those new Americans, who, born again through appreciation of their country's great need, find themselves with new shares of patriotism and intelligence, and new wills to see what is what and to come to grips with it in this year of peril.

### WE MUST HAVE UNITY SUCH AS WE HAVE NEVER KNOWN

At another point in his article Mr. Benton says:

The moment has come when Americans must shake off their sloth and face reality and the inescapable logic of events in that reality.

And the moment has come when we must have unity such as we have never known. Unity. Not merely the emotional unity that flared suddenly after Pearl Harbor, but a unity of all-out practical, purposeful, and realistic thinking, seeing and doing. Without it we perish.

Now I will conclude. My purpose is to call your attention to Mr. Benton's symbolism of war, and I have fully given you his patriotic elucidation of his purposes in his creations. Like all the Bentons before him, he is an ardent patriot, a lover of all the freedoms, a good citizen, and an honest and fearless devotee of his art.

As a man may look into his own mirror and see a face that no one knows as well as he himself, so the observer may face these Benton pictures, as I have, and see in them a world of thoughts and meanings that signify much to me—much more perhaps than they may signify to some other minded observers. I see in them all the horrors of grim-visaged war, but I see also that the madmen who brought these wars to involve our own Nation must be called to account if we are to hold secure the liberties we have so long and so securely enjoyed.

My wish is that these great paintings may find a place in our national galleries and that the symbolism they express may bring our generation and the rising one to truthful conceptions of the horrors and the uselessness of wars and the evils that we know to be concealed behind and beneath their outward "pomp and circumstances."

I cannot believe that destiny will ever decree the destruction of this Republic.

Nevertheless the way to make sure that it will not perish from this earth at this time is for every American to subordinate his every interest and stand as one in support of our Government and civilization in this the greatest crisis that has ever confronted our people.

### CONSTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request and ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6932) to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill, as I stated a short time ago, is to increase the tonnage of submarines, to authorize 200,000 additional tons of submarines. The Navy Department believes that it is necessary and they ask the favorable consideration of this bill immediately.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the experience of this war has demonstrated the extreme need for submarines.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes. The Navy Department proposed to enter into a contract and commence the construction of these submarines just as soon as this bill becomes law.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. MAAS. I rise to point out that this originated in the committee itself and the Navy was very glad to get it.

Mr. HESS. And when the bill was introduced, the Navy Department said that it would ask for 170,000 tons. The Committee increased that amount to 200,000 tons.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. It may be improper for me to ask this question, but I know that the country is very much interested in the submarine development. Has the gentleman's committee any figures that he is able to give of what is being done in this respect?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It would not be wise to disclose anything about the submarines, what they are doing, except what is given out officially by the Navy Department. The committee knows how many submarines we have in commission, and how many submarines are being built. The committee has a great deal of information that we just cannot give to the House, but the committee is trying to keep posted about every phase of what is going on in the war.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Possibly the gentleman can give me this information. About how long will it take to build an average, ordinary submarine?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I can state that we are building submarines now faster than ever before in the history of the Government.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. That is very reassuring.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I assume that the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy desires this?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. This is a departmental bill that I have been urging in the department ever since January, because I became convinced that we ought to have more submarines. The bill came up from the Navy Department on Monday and I introduced it on Monday, and notified the Secretary of a committee meeting and that I was introducing the bill. He said to introduce the bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did the Navy Department appear?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It appeared in support of the bill and asked that it be immediately considered.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And, of course, it approved the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am heartily in support of the gentleman's bill. I think we all realize and particularly the Navy Department realizes now, that if there is any one thing that we need more than we have, it is submarines, and the gentleman is to be congratulated for bringing it onto the floor of the House. It has the unanimous support of the committee.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say for the benefit of the public, as the war is shaping up, the war in the Pacific looks like an aviation war. The war in the Atlantic looks like a submarine war. There must be augmentation of both of those arms of defense and aggression.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The submarines provided for in this bill is evidently fine procedure, but are we building the instruments, whether it is boats or airplanes or balloons, so that we may be able to catch the submarines that are sent from Germany to this side?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I do not know how you are going to catch them except to destroy them. We are doing everything humanly possible to put on an aggressive warfare in the Atlantic and get rid of the submarine menace which is exceedingly dangerous and exceedingly destructive of our commerce.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that if any Member of the House has the confidence of the House I believe it is the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and the

men working with him. We will have to permit you to go ahead and let us go get them.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I may say that the committee proposes to have before it every shipbuilder that can build these submarines, and we will talk straight talk to them, to see how quickly these submarines can be built. Do not lose sight of the fact that we have an enormous shipbuilding program on submarines under way today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know of no one in the House who is disposed to criticize either the committee or the Navy Department. Has the gentleman as chairman of that committee learned of any Member of the House who is disposed to oppose or criticize either the committee or any member of the Navy Department?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Congress has wholeheartedly supported every naval measure that has come before it, irrespective of which side of the aisle the Members may sit on.

Mr. PAE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I notice the bill calls for 170,000 tons.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That has been amended.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I think if anyone can give me the comforting assurance I am looking for, the gentleman from Georgia can do so, but there is a very humiliating situation, especially on the Atlantic coast, where I have just been, about the lack of any movement toward converting yachts, fishing vessels, and other things, into subchasers. I think the gentleman must be informed about that. As I am informed—and I think I am—there has been a tremendous fall down on that. There are many idle boat yards that could be employed.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is true. They have not done everything we would like to have done, but I may say that in the program we have already enacted, it permitted a large number of ships to be converted. There is a limitation on how fast it can be done. The Navy Department is cognizant of the submarine menace in the Atlantic. They are doing everything humanly possible to combat it.

Mr. GIFFORD. There is a bottleneck somewhere. Does the gentleman care to tell us where it is?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No.

Mr. GIFFORD. Is it engines? Is it electrical equipment? What is it?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It may be due to the fact that we do not have the trained personnel to do it as fast as we desire it to be done. For instance, the other day Admiral Land testified that we had 17,000 ship workers in a shipbuilding plant, but of that 17,000 only 700 of them were shipbuilders. That is the

condition all throughout the shipbuilding industry. You have a great number of people, but all of them are not qualified to turn out the work as speedily as possible.

Mr. GIFFORD. I must compliment the gentleman. On these 110-foot subchasers there is an E mark—excellent—hanging under the flag of one shipbuilding concern. There are a lot of hulls, but only one boat has been turned out.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Well, I will talk to the gentleman privately about that.

Mr. GIFFORD. But the public are demanding of me to talk about it. I think if anybody can give this House information, the gentleman from Georgia can.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I regret that I do not care to go into all the details, because it is out of the question to do so. I do not want to dodge any question, but there are certain things that it is not proper to discuss on the floor of the House.

Mr. GIFFORD. Shall I tell my public that—that it should not be discussed?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Very well.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the authorized composition of the United States Navy in under-age vessels, as established by the act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503), as amended by the acts of May 17, 1938 (52 Stat. 401), June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394), July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 779), and December 23, 1941 (Public Law 369, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), is hereby further increased by 200,000 tons of combatant ships.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to provide the total under-age composition authorized in section 1 of this act, including replacements thereof as authorized by the act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503), by undertaking the construction of combatant ships of such types and tonnages as he determines to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "by", strike out "one hundred and seventy" and insert "two hundred."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHANGING NAME OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION TO BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 6874, to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.



Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to change the name of the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Personnel, because all of the navigation features of the old Bureau of Navigation have been taken away and it is now nothing more than strictly a personnel bureau.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. This change of name, as I understand, does not in any way contemplate a present change so far as the chief of the bureau is concerned.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Not at all; it is nothing but merely changing the name from "Bureau of Navigation" to "Bureau of Personnel." All of the appropriations and everything relating to the Bureau of Navigation relate to the Bureau of Personnel. It is so fixed in the bill.

Mr. DITTER. If the gentleman would yield, I should like to take the opportunity of saying a word of commendation with reference to the administrative work that Admiral Jacobs' bureau is carrying on. He as the head of the Bureau of Navigation has been in charge of personnel matters; and his handling of this work has been of such a high character that I certainly hope it may be contemplated that he will continue in this work.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree fully with what the gentleman states, and may say to him that this bill was presented to the committee by Admiral Jacobs himself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy shall be designated the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation shall be designated, respectively, as the Chief of Naval Personnel and the Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws now in force relating to the Bureau of Navigation shall now and hereafter apply to the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WOMEN'S NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6807) to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS], ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee. After the bill was introduced, however, it became a departmental bill. The Navy

Department endorses this bill. I shall ask the gentleman from Minnesota to seeking recognition in order to explain the bill to the House.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is simply to amend existing law relating to the Naval Reserve in order to make women eligible for enrollment in the Naval Reserve.

It is contemplated that women will fill a great many positions of military character now filled by qualified personnel who are fit, seagoing officers and men in decoding work for instance. We anticipate that over a thousand officers can be released for sea duty in this field alone. Decoding is something that cannot be done by civilian employees; it must be done by those actually in the military service. There are many other types of work that can be done as well by women as by men and in many cases better: For instance, operation of certain devices for airplane detection.

We do not know how many women will ultimately be enrolled, but it may reach possibly 150,000 with the full Navy of something over a million.

There is a precedent for this in the yeomanettes of the World War. They worked very satisfactorily; they released hundreds and hundreds of young men for duty afloat. This bill, however, contemplates a broader service than yeomanette duty.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I shall be delighted to yield to the distinguished Minority Leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does this bill contemplate using women on board ships, or will they be assigned to shore duty only?

Mr. MAAS. They will be assigned to shore duty only. It will mean that many seagoing officers can be released from shore duty for duty afloat.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I may state to the House that they are enrolling now approximately 9,000 men in the Navy for various shore activities, taking young men who are graduating from school and older men. I requested the Bureau of Navigation—now the Personnel Bureau—to send to every Member of the House a complete break-down showing in which class they are recruiting, so that your constituents may have the information and you may impart it to them. In that set-up there are a great many places that will be filled by men. Under this bill a woman over 20 years of age may be substituted and permit these young men to go to sea.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Under this bill the women go into the service, as I understand it.

Mr. MAAS. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I read in the press this week a letter from a nurse in Australia telling of the conditions there and how the officers there can entertain the nurses—I suppose by buying meals; she did not say—but entertain them. She also said that the nurses there in Australia were not permitted to make social engagements with the privates. Are the officers the only ones the nurses may have social contact with? Must they accept only invitations from officers and refuse invitations from privates? Is there that distinct discrimination?

Mr. MAAS. If the gentleman will let me answer his question, nurses now have the status of commissioned officers. It has never been good policy, never been permitted in the armed forces, for officers to fraternize with enlisted personnel.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then the officers have that special privilege and the privates have not. If the nurse is married to a private, he could not take her out?

Mr. MAAS. That is a little ridiculous.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Perhaps it seems so to the privates.

Mr. MAAS. I do not think the gentleman's familiarity with the military service of modern times is sufficient so that he realizes and recognizes the situation that exists today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will admit my ignorance with military matters, but I have a little knowledge of ordinary things, being 67, such as human nature. It seems absurd and ridiculous to me that a nurse 20 or 21 years of age cannot accept an invitation from a private near her own age, but must go out with somebody—who, may I say, is a baldheaded, a large-around officer, perhaps twice or three times her age.

Mr. MAAS. Is the gentleman talking about me?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Certainly not. In all seriousness, I think it is wrong to deny a private the privilege, if the nurse is willing, of going out to dinner.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan that in the Army and in the Navy it is not for the best morale to have noncommissioned officers fraternize with commissioned officers. At Waiter Reed, where they have Army nurses, it is not permissible for the enlisted personnel to go out with one who holds a commission.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not even to church?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Oh, they can go to church.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say to the gentleman from Michigan that there will be in this corps a good many of the so-called yeomenettes. In the Nurse Corps they are all officers. I do not know whether they will be called yeomenettes in this war, though. If they want to see the enlisted men or the yeomen, there is a chance to go out with them under Navy regulations. The Navy tells me they plan to use only 1,000 women in the beginning. Mr. Speaker, this is war and there is only one thing that we have to consider today; that is the expeditious winning of the war and

victory. The Navy Department has stated it wants this corps, just as the Army wanted the Women's Auxiliary Corps. That to my mind is the principal reason for passing this bill immediately. I may remind the House that thousands of women have already asked to join the W. A. A. C., the Army Auxiliary Corps.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Let me call the attention of the House to the fact that in England the detectors, for instance, that locate the airplanes which fly from the Continent of Europe, are women. The bulk of that work is done by women. We can do the same thing in this country, thereby releasing able-bodied men to go to the ships to help fight.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. During the World War the English women, the English W. A. A. C., proved valuable to our own services.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Will these women be in the Navy or will they be serving merely with the Navy?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They will serve in the Navy. They will take the oath just like any other person who goes into the Navy. The bulk of them will be what is called petty officers and warrant officers and chief warrant officers, with just a few limited to commission rank.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And will have the same rate of pay?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They will draw the same pay that a petty officer in the Navy draws and the same pay that a commissioned officer draws. They will be entitled to the same considerations that the Reserve officers receive. They will get the same pensions if they are injured in line of duty. In other words, they are a part and parcel of the Navy detailed to doing certain work which the women of this country can do just as efficiently as men.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the policy contemplate that they will be assigned to do duty with the Marine Corps?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They will be assigned anywhere that the Navy needs them in shore establishments.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. They will be in the marines, too?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They will be anywhere, whether it be the Marines or the Air Corps. They will be on duty at the shore establishments wherever the Navy needs them.

Mr. MAAS. May I say that under the language of the act they can also be in the Marine Corps. Whether the Marine Corps will adopt the policy of using them or not I do not know, but this is broad enough so that the Marine Corps can use them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is entirely voluntary.

Mr. MAAS. The whole bill is entirely voluntary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, is further amended

by adding after section 401 thereof an additional title as follows:

**"TITLE V—WOMEN'S AUXILIARY RESERVE"**

"SEC. 501. A Women's Auxiliary Reserve is hereby established which shall be a branch of the Naval Reserve and shall be administered under the same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Auxiliary Reserve) as those contained in this act or which may hereafter be enacted with respect to the Volunteer Reserve. Appointments and enlistments in the Women's Auxiliary Reserve shall be made only in time of war and for periods to expire not later than 6 months after the termination of the war."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 5, add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Reserve established by this title shall be composed of members who have attained the age of 20 years."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**PROTECTION AGAINST FOREST FIRES**

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, a very serious situation has developed in our Northwest, where a great stand of valuable timber is owned by the Government and is intermingled with privately owned timber. This Congress long ago established a policy of cooperating with these private owners in the State in working out fire protection. I am told that there is a bill (H. R. 6868) that has been passed by the House and Senate and is now in conference that contains an amendment dealing with fire protection. It is very essential and important that adequate appropriations be made to protect this most valuable resource from fire and sabotage. I have received telegrams and letters from the Governor of the State of Idaho and officials of a large number of companies in support of securing by action of the conferees a sufficient amount of money to protect this most valuable resource.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain telegrams and communications.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

BOISE, IDAHO.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,  
Member of Congress,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

McKellar amendment to emergency forest-fire control bill, H. R. 6868, to include cost of C. C. C. nullifies value of this bill. Understand the bill is before joint conference committees House and Senate today. Sincerely hope this amendment will not be retained and that bill will be passed without amendment.

H. C. SHELLWORTH.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 15, 1942.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,  
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

Learned today Senate amendment increasing appropriation for emergency forest-fire control contains proviso that pay roll and maintenance cost of C. C. C. camps transferred to Forest Service would come out of this appropriation. It is feared here that this would defeat primary purpose of bill, which is forest-fire control and forest protection. Please investigate this possibility; for we believe nothing should interfere with provision of adequate wartime forest protection.

E. R. EDGERTON,

Chairman, Timber Products Bureau,  
Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, April 14, 1942.

Congressman COMPTON I. WHITE:

Senator McKellar's proviso attached to emergency forest-fire control, permitting maintenance and payment of C. C. C. enrollees of any C. C. C. camp transferred by Congress or the President under Second War Powers Act to the Forest Service be payable from this appropriation is defeating purpose of the act. This money is essential for additional fire-protection measures that are necessary, due to war emergency. Under McKellar plan too much of the money may be spent in C. C. C. maintenance not connected with fire protection. Have no objection to continuing C. C. C., but it is not most essential fire-protection agency and will be manned by youths, most of whom will be young for such hazardous work. Hope you will protest this proviso and suggest if you think necessary that it be distributed similar to Clarke-McNary funds.

NORTH IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,  
E. C. RETTIG, Secretary.

STATE OF IDAHO,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Boise, April 13, 1942.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,  
United States Representative,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WHITE: I want to impress on you the importance of restoring the \$18,000,000 appropriation for emergency fire control on Federal, State, and private lands in the Pacific Northwest.

This matter is now in joint Senate and House committee.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,  
Yours very truly,

CHASE A. CLARK,  
Governor.

**PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE**

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

**ARMY NURSES**

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I asked the question I did ask of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] as to whether nurses in the Army were permitted to associate with privates in all seriousness, because of a story I read in the paper where a nurse was telling of the conditions in Australia. She was not complaining at all, as I understood it. She



had been wounded somewhere in the islands, in Bataan I think it was, and then been evacuated to Australia. She wrote about how anxious the people of Australia were to make the lot of the nurses there agreeable and bearable. Then she referred to the fact that the officers in the American Expeditionary Force were most kind to the nurses and very solicitous about furnishing them with entertainment and getting their minds off their troubles, which is what we would expect of the officers.

Then she wrote that while the nurses were permitted to be entertained by the officers they were not permitted to be entertained by the privates. I know the privates do not have very much money; just a few dollars. I meet some of them in Washington who have but little money when they come here to the city on leave. In view of the cost of meals here and when even a picture show costs 66 cents per person, the boys really cannot get anywhere with the girls. Over here by the Supreme Court Building, where I live, I see some of these boys as they come to town.

I have no particular sympathy or concern for these big, hard-boiled fellows, strong ones, maybe 25 or 26 years old, who can force themselves in anywhere, but there are a lot of little fellows, bashful boys; some who have never been far from the farm or from home; boys who are not aggressive; who are self-conscious; timid in everything but fighting. They look like lost souls wandering around here.

I met one the other evening. I asked, "Where are you going?" He said, "I was just going to walk around." I said, "Where are you staying?" He had seen a Michigan license on my car and, being from Michigan, from the eastern part of the State, he stopped and talked to me. He was lonesome. Think of it; that boy was so hard up for entertainment he wanted to talk and visit with me just because he saw a license plate from his own State on a car. He did not know what to do. He said, "I am here till 5 o'clock." I said, "Where are you staying?" He said, "Oh, I am just walking around. I have no place to stay. I am off until 5 o'clock in the morning. I will just walk around."

It is pretty lonesome for the privates, is it not? And it must be much more lonesome way off down there in Australia. Here is a good boy, your boy or my boy, down there alone on a private's pay. He has a little time off, a few hours—a few, very few dollars. Maybe he knows some of these nurses. Maybe some of them have taken care of him. Maybe he wants to take one of them out and buy her a hamburger and onions; maybe he wants to buy her a half and half; maybe he has a few pennies in his pocket so he can do it. But the Army regulations say no. Why? Because he is a private.

It is within the realms of possibility that he meets his own sister. Stranger things have happened. The other day two brothers met on the streets of a city in Australia, after a separation of 2 years. Yet this boy, your boy or mine—meeting his own sister, is barred by the regulation

of the Army from buying her a dinner. Why? Because he is a private.

It is all right to shoot him; it is all right for him to fight—and that he does gladly and willingly—but when it comes to going out with some of the sisters from the States, regulations will not permit it.

I am not criticizing that regulation. Maybe that is the way it should be; maybe that is the way it must be; but to me, at least, with all due respect and admiration for our officers, it seems as though we are asking the nurses to make quite a sacrifice just to confine their sympathy and solace to the officers. I repeat, I am not criticizing the officers, and I am quite sure that those officers in Australia do not average as large around or as many years as they do here in Washington, but is there not some way that we can soften that regulation—lessen the hardship a bit? If the boys cannot go with the girls, cannot entertain them, cannot buy them a sack of popcorn or peanuts or a bottle of pop, can we not fix it so that the privates can at least look at them?

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. I suggest that the gentleman and I can probably set up a "lonely hearts" column and help them out considerably.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It may be, but I doubt it. The gentleman is a lot younger than I am—many, many years younger; but even at my advanced age I have not yet reached that stage where letter writing satisfies or takes the place of everything in the way of entertainment.

Let me repeat, I am not critical. I suppose some of these columnists that do not want me elected again will pick this up as indicative of my being critical of Navy regulations or of the Navy officials. That is not true, because down at the bottom of what I am saying rests that desire in every one of these boys to see a little of home life while so far from home. We all know that. If these nurses all have to be officers, let us send some telephone operators down to Australia, or another corps of women who are not officers, but as privates as are the boys; the soldiers and sailors can then have a few words with those girls. Do you not see what I am getting at? Must all the women in the service be officers? I would like to make their lot as easy as possible.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] is recognized for 7 minutes.

#### FINANCING THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is my firm opinion that we cannot too often appraise the job involved in properly financing the present war effort. Let us consider some current figures.

March 27 last, Chairman CANNON, of the Appropriations Committee, submitted to us a table showing all appropriations and contract authorizations for national defense for the fiscal years 1941, 1942, and 1943 (a) that have already been enacted, (b) which are pending before Congress in this and other appropriation bills for both the fiscal years 1942 and 1943,

(c) those requested in Budget estimates pending in Congress for the fiscal year 1943 for appropriation bills that have not yet been considered, and (d) the estimated amount that will be required after June 30, 1943, to complete construction of the expanded Navy. The total amount of all data incorporated in the statement is \$160,889,714,255, and exclusive of funds loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Under date of March 21 last, Mr. Jesse Jones, head of the R. F. C., informed the House that the commitments made by his agency as of that date amounted to \$11,494,438,962. Thus, Mr. Speaker, it would appear that we have commitments on the barrel head of about \$172,000,000,000.

#### HOW IS THE MONEY TO BE RAISED?

From press reports the last few days it would appear that the Ways and Means Committee and the President and the Treasury are all somewhat backing down on an aggressive taxation policy and that taxes as heavy as those first announced will not now be called for in the forthcoming tax measure. Can it be that this being an election year has greatly influenced the attitude of the President, the Treasury, and the committee? It is again my firm opinion, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this country are ready to pay much higher taxes and that they are far ahead of the Congress and the President and the Treasury in this respect. I believe that the people prefer higher taxes to some of the policies we are likely to follow in raising this fantastic sum of money which has been referred to by Chairman CANNON and Mr. Jesse Jones.

Let us look at another set of figures. I now refer to the Daily Statement of the Treasury of April 10, 1942. This statement shows that for the first 10 days of April the Treasury disbursed for national defense \$1,026,757,449.97—at a rate higher than \$3,000,000,000 per month. As I pointed out, yesterday in my remarks here on the floor this monthly figure is to move rapidly toward \$3,500,000,000, then to \$4,000,000,000, and on up to let us say \$7,000,000,000 per month.

#### SALES OF DEFENSE BONDS SINCE APRIL 1941

The Treasury's Defense bond sales campaign opened last May 1, 1941. Since that time the more than 130,000,000 people in this country have purchased only \$4,858,848,000 of these bonds.

Sales of United States Savings bonds for March 1942 amounted to \$557,892,000, and this was a decrease of 20.7 percent from February sales which amounted to \$703,300,000. It is argued that this drop in volume of sales was primarily due to the income-tax payments falling due in March. But, Mr. Speaker, we should have in mind at all times that this war and its financing will not wait for quarterly tax-payment adjustments. We shall have to tighten our belts and proceed to sound finance, or suffer the consequences sooner or later. I again say that we should be purchasing these Defense or Savings bonds at no less than \$25,000,000,000 per annum and the performances for February and for March

are far below what the people of this country can and should be doing.

I make this observation again, Mr. Speaker, primarily for the following reasons:

First. Let us look ahead for the coming 12 to 18 months.

It can well be argued that during this coming period the Treasury will have to enter the security market for the sale of \$45,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. I again submit the old questions, How are these new issues to be disposed of? Who will purchase them? The commercial banks or the people? When I say "the people" I refer to the use of their savings and current income and this includes all savings institutions along with the individuals. It does not include the commercial banks, or the Federal Reserve Banks.

Second. If the Treasury is to sell, say \$45,000,000,000 of new paper it is reasonable to assume that during the 18-month period the people will not voluntarily purchase more than an average of let us say \$1,000,000,000 of paper per month, or say \$18,000,000,000. This would leave a balance of say \$27,000,000,000 to be disposed of. And who or what institutions will buy this volume of paper? Let us assume that the insurance companies will purchase, let us say, a total of \$1,500,000,000 and other lending institutions other than commercial banks say \$1,200,000,000, or say a total to insurance companies, savings institutions and other investors outside the individual class, \$2,700,000,000. Deducting this from the \$27,000,000,000 would leave a round balance of \$24,300,000,000 to be sold to the commercial banks.

Third. If the commercial banks are to purchase about \$24,300,000,000 of Treasury paper what will be the economic or monetary, or both, consequences of this sudden rise in demand deposits? Will that not add fuel to the inflationary fires which are now bothering the President and others who are administering prices, material, wage agreements, and price indexes?

Fourth. If the commercial banks are to purchase these new issues at such a rapid rate what is to occur with respect to excess reserves of member banks in particular? Will the Board of Governors, with the assistance of the Congress increase them, or voluntarily decrease them?

Fifth. If the commercial banks continue to expand commercial loans along with the financing of the war effort, may I ask to what extent and how are the banks to meet the problem of diminishing excess reserves as a result of the loans so made?

Sixth. The increase in currency circulation which is running in excess of \$3,000,000,000 monthly also presents a further problem to the banks from the standpoint of diminishing excess reserves and, when considered in the light of the above potential sales of bonds to the commercial banks. If these withdrawals of currency, which now amount to a total of more than \$11,300,000,000, are to continue at the presently high weekly volume

we can appreciate that eventually a serious problem will have to be met.

Seventh. As the Treasury builds up its deposits in the Federal Reserve banks still another excess reserve problem is presented to the banks. In this connection it is well to point out that the Treasury's recent balance dipped below \$200,000,000 and it is reasonable to assume this low level will be materially raised at an early date. I should think the very volume of disbursements would force an increase.

Eighth. The question of compulsory purchase of defense bonds is before us. The Treasury is, I am informed, opposed to legislation which would force the public to buy defense bonds. At a later date the Secretary may find it advisable to support such legislation. But from his public utterances it would appear that he has been fairly well satisfied with the volume of sales of bonds to the public. I have given the figures for the period since May 1, 1941. Probably he now has his hopes pinned on what industrial employees are likely to do in the way of purchases. But suppose the 52,000,000 pay rollees purchase an average of \$200 worth of bonds per annum that would provide for only \$10,000,000,000. Who is to purchase the other \$20,000,000,000 needed to be sold? American people in factory, on farm, and in the office are patriotic but these are large figures we are dealing with today. It is my guess we shall have to do a lot of planning before those whose names appear on pay rolls save as much as \$10,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000 per annum and under high costs of living which are now taking hold of everyone. As late as January 1941 I told the Ways and Means Committee that it would, within a short period, be considering legislation designed to force our people to save and invest in these Government issues. That day has arrived and the problem is before us. Wishful thinking will not sell the bonds. The people will have to buy and buy every day and week and month and year for the duration. The sooner we stop the sales of demand issues the better it will be for all. It may appear difficult to us to do without certain comforts and buy bonds. But, if we delay, invite destructive inflation and fall in carrying out a sound financial program, we shall suffer much more than we will if we buy bonds, widely diffuse the issues among the people and keep them out of the commercial banks.

Selling the bonds to the commercial banks and the Federal Reserve banks may be the momentary easy way to raise the dollars for war. But, I refer you to the comments of the Secretary and the Chairman of the Board of Governors as to where these new issues should be placed. In my opinion no greater issue is directly before our people than that of a sound financing and tax program. We had better lay aside the politics of the situation and get to the roots and do the necessary. In this case it can well be too little and too late. It is one thing to go out and assume the burdens of our allies and still another matter properly to finance the obligations therein involved.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Did I understand the gentleman to say there is not going to be a new tax measure?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No; I did not mean to say there would not be a tax measure, but Secretary Morgenthau appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and made certain recommendations, and, according to the paper this morning, the President will not ask any additions to the \$7,000,000,000. There was \$2,000,000,000 additional to be brought into the picture.

Here is also a statement in the Washington Post this morning on the other issues I was discussing. With reference to the compulsory defense loans or compulsory savings, we are softening up. This is election year, and it is not nice politically to pass extra-heavy taxes in an election year. The people in my district are ready to pay more taxes and they are willing to go along with a greater tax burden. I think the Congress makes an error in not going along with the people in that respect. In the April issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin appears a very illuminative article on profits of 245 corporations. I suggest that those who are interested in this tax and bond question read it carefully. It gives pertinent information. In some way we shall have to further tax excessive profits of corporations or greatly submit the Congress to severe criticism. Certainly whatever tax burden is applied to individuals and corporations should be applied in a manner that will not destroy the capital structure being taxed. We have to obtain revenue and we also have to maintain employment and production, and all taxes must be assessed with this view in mind. But no one can justify exorbitant profits on war operations, and this issue must be met eventually. To get by this coming election, the administration may defer many tax burdens until next year. But sooner or later some administration must face the issue, and face it without any shadow boxing. Insofar as I am personally concerned, I am ready to face the whole issue this year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRAYNOR). Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] for 10 minutes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an editorial from the Norwich Sun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter I received from Mr. Donald M. Nelson in reply to an inquiry I made as to the number of



times responsible officials of the Office of Price Administration appeared before committees of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### GOVERNMENT DEMAND DEBT

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, when we flee from danger we do not stickle about the vehicle. I am confused as to how much Congressmen dare say, or complain, or attempt to awaken the public. I have already been told today that the lack of subchasers is a subject that perhaps should not be discussed upon the floor of the House. My people are anxious about it, and ask me to explain why there are so many sinkings on the Atlantic coast, and at the same time so many fishing boats and yachts still riding idle at anchor. We provided funds for such protection many months ago. I am not blaming anybody because there may be good reasons for the apparent condition. We have a right to say that we are interested, and have we not the right to demand information of this sort? Some investigating committees disclose some unhappy conditions that may comfort the enemy. I want my people to know if there is any good reason for these sinkings because of lack of subchasers and other craft. If there is a good reason, can we not stand the truth, even though it may give a little aid and comfort to the enemy? In talking to my audiences I face that question, and I have to do just as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] did today and answer by saying that that is a matter that is perhaps not wise to talk about at this time. I don't want that to go too far, however. It is a bit too embarrassing. It may be that my people think that I should know what is going on, and that I am not properly representing them. Also I want them to understand that it is necessary for them to purchase war bonds.

But today I want to talk about this vehicle that we are using in financing ourselves. I follow the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] and I asked for this time because I wanted to further emphasize his argument. He is a man who knows, who has studied these financial subjects, and no one can or does challenge his statements. He has the real facts and is informed. He is willing to vote for a heavy tax bill, and he is willing to vote for forced savings, even though he knows perfectly well that Congressmen will hangle about a tax bill, especially in an election year. I will vote for a heavy tax bill, even though a corporation tells me that I am taking their nearly all from them, and not allowing them a dollar to be paid on their debt, and I am ready to vote for a sales tax bill even though I have to vote an imposition on the man with seven or nine children, because we must have the money. But what I am at the moment worried about and because I think the matter might be adjusted without bringing aid and comfort to the enemy, is that demand debt that we are piling up every day. Seven and a half billion dollars of demand debt already. After we collected huge taxes on March 15, did you not read

that a billion and a half dollars of debt certificates for 6 months were issued? Now this is a worrisome thing. We are selling Defense bonds and stamps with the provision that after 6 months the owner can demand the money from the Treasury. Soon there will be a huge demand debt against the United States. If we sell a billion dollars a month of this sort of debt are we not placing our country in real jeopardy? Is it because the vehicle is easy riding or because we can get money on such short-time investment at a low rate of interest?

In the last World War common sense told us we should sell 20- or 30-year bonds. My bankers tell me we can sell 20-year bonds now at 3½ percent. Why do we not do it? Why jeopardize the Nation by having twenty billion, thirty billion—you cannot tell what it will be—of demand debt. Should we not pay immediate attention to this danger? I must criticize it as a matter of common sense. If our people have confidence in our Government for 20 years, and I think they have, we should ask that term of credit. We Congressmen should demand that method of finance. We are faced with the necessity to urge our people to buy bonds, and for one I would prefer to urge the purchase of longer term issues and attempt to avert a catastrophe. I would refer to a city of 100,000 people. They thought they had done very well because they had bought \$2,000,000 worth of bonds in the last 3 months. Suppose they bought three times that amount in a year, that would be \$7,000,000. They are making house-to-house canvass to get everybody to sign pledges to purchase. I would plead with them, "Do not publicize that poor fellow who cannot buy." We do not wholly like that method, but it is necessary. If we have to borrow \$32,000,000,000, and we have to raise by taxes \$27,000,000,000, that seemingly being the plan for the fiscal year which begins shortly, we face a serious situation. But will you help me with these figures? We have 130,000,000 people. How many communities are there of 100,000 people? Thirteen hundred. Multiply that by 7,000,000 and how much have you? Only \$9,000,000,000 out of the \$32,000,000,000. That \$28,000,000,000 must come, as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] says, mostly from commercial banks, as some of us have constantly predicted it would. That means further inflation; yes, worse than that.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield briefly.

Mr. RICH. I want to congratulate you on being ahead of the majority of the Members of Congress in recommending this, because if we have a billion dollars issued and the people would come on to the Treasury and demand payment, it would wreck the country.

Mr. GIFFORD. I trust I have not been lacking in voicing the danger of the commercial banks taking over these loans. But the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] is far ahead of me. He knows more than I. I confess myself to be a pupil of the gentleman from Michigan. His voice ought to be heeded;

and I want him to join me in demanding that this demand debt be not further greatly increased. It is indeed highly dangerous. It is probably unnecessary. It is a reflection on the patriotism of our people, that they would not buy long-term securities. It seems to be done because they desire to make a showing of low interest rates. That seems the only possible answer.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Under no circumstances should we continue to put out savings bonds or defense bonds subject to cashing in after 60 days, as at present. Those cashings should not be permitted until a post-war period.

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes. This administration seems to have the idea that progress is simply swapping old troubles for new ones.

Now, that is the message I wanted to bring to this House today. The responsibility lies with us, in great measure. We must call this, in no uncertain terms, to the attention of the administration and demand that they offer 20-year bonds to the public, paying 3½ percent, if necessary.

I do not want to be unpatriotic in criticism. Often I dare not say what I think. I cannot answer my people in criticism of how we are getting along in the war effort, but I want to impress upon you that my people on the Atlantic coast are worrying about those sinkings. Vessel after vessel comes into port in my State and they say, "We saw only one patrol plane all the way up from Florida. We did not see a single patrol boat." When we find that those subchasers are not being put out as they should be, there is a bottleneck somewhere. I, of course, cannot locate it, but I must tell my people that somehow we are trying to remedy it. I want some word of reassurance or explanation.

I hope I have illuminated the subject of "demand debt." I hope the Treasury does not want to obscure it so that the people will realize the danger of a demand debt. I think most of us fully realize it, but if they want to keep it obscure, "obscuration can be secured by termination of the illumination." I terminate my illumination.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARNOLD] for 10 minutes.

#### LIFTING OF DRILLING RESTRICTIONS IN ILLINOIS

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, on December 22, 1941, there was issued by the Office of Production Management, Order M-68, which limits the drilling of new oil wells to one for each 40-acre tract. The purpose given for its issuance was the conservation of steel pipe. The administration of the order was placed in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator in the Department of the Interior. When the detrimental effect of this order with respect to Illinois oil production became apparent, I contacted officials in that

Division, and have since periodically called to their attention the very serious effect this order is having upon production of oil; upon the drilling contractors and their employees, as well as land owners. I have contended that Illinois is different from other oil-producing areas of the United States in that our oil is contained in very small pools that are difficult to locate, and which can be found only through drilling operations. When one of these small pools is discovered, it is absolutely necessary that the independent driller be allowed to proceed with his operations on not larger than 20-acre tracts of land in order to enable him to profitably continue operations and to make full recovery of the oil. By requiring 40-acre spacing, he reaches too soon the edge of the pool and too many of his wells are "dry holes." In fact, the percentage of "dry holes" in relation to oil wells drilled in Illinois increased from 25 percent during the 3 months before the order went into effect, to 48 percent in March and 61 percent in the first week of April. No concern can continue operations with that large a percentage of "dry holes."

Illinois land is owned in smaller tracts than is the case in western oil-producing States. There are numerous 10- and 20-acre holdings, and, in large part, these are leased by different companies, so that consolidation into 40-acre tracts is not possible. Furthermore, individual small landowners have sold a part of their royalty to widely scattered individuals, and agreements cannot be reached, to meet the requirements of order No. M-68 that wells be drilled either in the center of each 40-acre tract, or in a uniform pattern. I contend that location of wells should be on each 20 acres, at a point to be determined by the operator's judgment based on geological determinations.

True, the Illinois Legislature has not enacted a proration bill, but the production of oil in our State is largely from McCloskey lime, and the wells prorate themselves. Production decreases rapidly from lime structures, and during the year or two that oil is being pumped from this formation, there is a monthly decline, and at the end of that period of time, practically all the oil is recovered and the well closed down. The best evidence of this is in the fact that the present 329,000 barrel daily production is 100,000 barrels per day less than it was 20 weeks ago when order No. M-68 went into effect, which order caused practically all operators to cease making locations for new wells. These operators completed the wells they had under way, and the situation at the present time is that practically no activity is to be found. The drilling concerns have stacked their rigs; the drilling crews have disintegrated and gone into other States or other employment; many small cities of the oil-producing area have declined 15 to 20 percent in population; and the owners of land are not able even to secure offset wells. As a result, their land is being partially drained by wells that are producing on an adjoining tract. This is a serious situation, and I have urged the Petroleum Coordinator to modify this ruling.

On April 8 there came to Washington Mr. Sam Jarvis, of Decatur, Ill., a very intelligent and successful independent oil operator and refinery owner, and Attorney Allen K. Swann, of Evansville, Ind., who represents many oil companies. I was glad of the opportunity to cooperate with them, in conjunction with Senator Lucas, of Illinois, in an effort to secure a modification of the above order. It was they who suggested to the Coordinator of Petroleum that the material in a number of unused western pipe lines be reclaimed and used in the construction of a new line from the Texas and Oklahoma fields to the Mississippi River. From there the oil can be transported by barge lines and other forms of transportation to the eastern seaboard. It was pointed out to the officials in the Department that then the railroad oil-tank cars can serve almost exclusively the Mid-Continent field, of which Illinois is a part, and in that way this rolling stock would move two and one-half times more oil than at present on the longer hauls from the southwestern oil fields.

We also urged a modification of M-68, and it was pointed out that perhaps enough pipe could be reclaimed from oil wells in Illinois, where production had ended, to provide for the next 6 to 9 months' drilling operations. It was requested by the Coordinator that a survey and estimate of this material be had and a report made at the earliest moment. This information will undoubtedly be available next week, and we are hopeful we may accomplish the desired result. It was also pointed out that, with the Japanese in possession of the oil fields of the Dutch East Indies and other countries they have overrun, the United Nations must largely depend upon production in the United States for all purposes. With the threat to the oil fields of Burma, India, Iraq, and Iran, there is a possibility those sources of supply will entirely be cut off. Certainly we do not want to be caught short on oil, as we were with respect to rubber, and the Petroleum Coordinator was requested to consider all these facts and permit the development of the Mid-Continent oil pools, as had been done prior to the issuance of their order. It is only through such unrestricted operations that these small pools in Illinois and elsewhere can be discovered. This is a slow process and one that cannot be done hurriedly should our Government and our Allies need increased production. I, therefore, call again upon the Coordinator of Petroleum in the Department of the Interior to recommend a modification of order M-68 before it is too late.

#### PREVIOUS ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time that I might answer the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, whom I always admire for doing the thing he thinks is best. That has been my guiding principle in trying to perform my services in the House of Representatives: To do that which I

think is best for my country. That is the only object I have in view in being in Congress and have had no other objective.

When the majority leader took occasion to refer to my votes previous to December 7 he criticized my action because I did not support legislation that the administration and he proposed. Let me say to the majority leader that all the legislation so proposed was passed. My vote therefore had nothing whatever to do with the outcome. Had I voted for all those things they recommended the situation would not have been changed.

The answer I wish to make to the majority leader at this time is that if he and the Congress had voted as I wanted to vote this country would not be at war today; America would be at peace with the world, and the President's good-neighbor policy would be put to practical application. I was against this country's getting into this war; and I did not take the advice or counsel of anyone who was interested in trying to get this country into the position where we should be the defenders of the world. I was for America and am for America first, last, and all the time.

The Monroe Doctrine is made up of three propositions: First, that we do not want any more colonization in the United States; second, that we want no interference in Americas by people in the Eastern Hemisphere; and third, that we will not interfere with people in the Eastern Hemisphere. Had we been guided solely by a desire to carry out the fundamental principles of the Monroe Doctrine we should have let Europe, Asia, and Africa alone instead of going to the point where it was our duty to assume control and try to regulate them.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. RICH. If I can get time beyond my 7 minutes. I certainly want to yield to the majority leader, but I wish to complete my statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I suggest to the gentleman that he restudy the history of the Monroe Doctrine, for I am sure he does not want to leave an erroneous impression.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Massachusetts has studied it, I am sure, and he has given the people of this country so much of his information as to what the doctrine stands for that surely the people must know his position. I, too, know a little of the history of this Nation. I, too, know what some of the people of this country want. We are a peaceful Nation; we have always been a peaceful Nation. May God help us to preserve America as a peaceful Nation. But we are in the war, and there is only one thing to do, that is to fight ourselves out of it.

If the House had followed the votes I cast before December 7, we would now be prepared for the eventualities which confronted us then and the eventualities that confront us now. If we had been prepared, then there might be some reason to go ahead and do what you are doing now. Nobody knew this better than the President of the United States that we were not prepared for war. You



had no business getting into this war, as you did. We would not have the Governor of North Carolina coming up here and pleading for vessels to protect the shores of his State if we were prepared. You would have had our Nation defended before we got into this terrible mess.

It seems pretty hard that I have to get up here and defend myself and my action, but I do not care who it is or where he comes from, I am satisfied with the votes I cast, Mr. Majority Leader, and I shall defend my position. You will have to defend yourself and your votes.

On pages 367 and 368 of the RECORD will be found a statement that I made in reference to sending supplies to Japan and, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this matter at this point in the RECORD as a part of my speech.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

#### SUPPLIES FOR JAPAN

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the United States is now at war. It probably does not come with good grace to come on the floor of the House and say, "I told you so; I told you so." Sometimes people might think that one is trying to blow his own horn or do something in order that he might get some particular praise—that is not the motive, however—for something he had seen in the past that ought to be remedied by the administration. But you will find that if we are going to win this war, some of the statements that have been made by us who have objected to the New Deal and the New Deal way of doing things should be given a little more credit, and for some of the criticisms that we may make in the future, consideration should be given on the part of the administration.

If we must refrain from calling this administration a New Deal administration, because of the war, and if we cannot criticize your wrongs, then we are going to find out that eventually we may go on the rocks so badly that this Nation will suffer, because they do not take into consideration some of the advice that we may have to offer.

On January 3, 1939, I offered House Joint Resolution 45. On January 6, 1941, I introduced the same resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert that in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be suspended commercial relations with the Empire of Japan by prohibiting the importation into the United States from or by Japan and the exportation from the United States into the Empire of Japan of goods and merchandise of every kind and character during the occupation of Chinese territory by armed troops of the Imperial Government of Japan."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, that resolution dealt with trading with Japan during the time they were at war with China. I wanted this Government to stop shipping materials to Japan, such as oil and scrap iron, during the time they were engaged in that undeclared war with China. Had we and Great Britain done so there would be no war with Japan today.

Then on September 26, 1940, I called it again to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives. On January 16, 1941, page 6315 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when we were dealing with the oil

situation and Mr. Ickes was appointed Oil Coordinator and we were considering a bill with reference to it, I made this statement to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON] on the floor of the House:

"Mr. RICH. The reason I bring that to the attention of the gentleman from Utah is because of the fact that today the Secretary is permitting 42,000 barrels of oil, 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline, and 3,500 barrels of machine oil to be shipped to Japan. It would seem to me if the administration wanted to conserve our oil and gasoline they would stop shipping it out of the country to a place where it might eventually be used against us."

"Let me express the hope also that the gentleman will recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that he stop this practice. I have already done so."

Not only did I call that to the attention of the House on the 6th of May, but, as you will see by page 3721 of the RECORD, I called attention to it again, and on the 13th of May 1941, page 4087 of the RECORD, I made further remarks on the subject.

Last February when Secretary Ickes was before our Committee on the Interior I asked him:

"Mr. Secretary, for the year 1939 you shipped 72,000 barrels of oil a day and 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline to Japan each and every day, on the average. If you do not look out, that material you are shipping to them will be used against this country."

And the Secretary said he agreed with me, but that it was up to the Secretary of State to handle the situation.

Then you will remember Mr. Ickes was made Oil Coordinator. In his capacity of Oil Coordinator I wrote him a letter on the 2d of June reading as follows:

JUNE 2, 1941.

HON. HAROLD L. ICKES,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ICKES: I note in the papers that the President has appointed you Petroleum Coordinator for the National Defense.

You will recall that when we had the hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill we spoke to you in reference to the fact that 42,000 barrels of oil a day, 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline, and 4,500 barrels of machine oil were being shipped to Japan daily. Before we conserve the supply for our own use, it seems to me we should discontinue our shipments to Japan, not only because we may need the oil here but that it may be used against us in case of war. What is your thought in this respect, and will the oil supply be curtailed, and to what extent?

I will appreciate any information you can give me on this subject, and wish to thank you in advance for same.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT F. RICH.

I did not receive a reply from Secretary Ickes and I was unable to get in touch with him by telephone. On the 24th of June I wrote him again and asked for a reply. On June 25 he wrote me as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE,  
Washington, June 25, 1941.

HON. ROBERT F. RICH,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RICH: I am sorry that I have been so late in replying to your letter of June 2, and hope that you will not construe this delay as any lack of interest or courtesy on my part.

I am glad to have your views on the conservation of oil and exports to Japan. As the policies and regulations concerning foreign shipments of petroleum products fall under

the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, I have taken the liberty of calling your letter to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,  
Petroleum Coordinator for  
National Defense.

Secretary Ickes referred my letter to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State sent me the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
July 9, 1941.

The Honorable ROBERT F. RICH,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. RICH: The Secretary of the Interior has recently referred to me your letter of June 2, 1941, regarding exports of oil to Japan.

Since June 20, 1941, the export of all petroleum products has been prohibited except when authorized by license. No license is issued until after a consideration of many factors related to the national defense, both those bearing on the domestic supply and consumption of petroleum and those affecting our relations with other powers. You may be sure that the problems you suggest are receiving most careful attention.

Sincerely yours,

SUMNER WELLES, Acting Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate these letters as part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Maybe we do not know anything; maybe the present administration could see nothing wrong in such a course as they were pursuing. Now it should be all clear and they know they made a mistake. The point I do make is that had this Government stopped shipping oil to Japan 2 years ago—oil they have been storing—they would not now be able to use that oil and those materials against American sailors and soldiers whom we are sending by the thousands across the vast expanse of the Pacific; we would have averted that and kept them from warring upon us. Our Government, by permitting American oil interests to fill Japanese requests for oil at the expense of the American stockholders of these oil companies, enabled Japan, within 1 year, to double her supply. Surely it cannot be said the Secretary of State did not know something was brewing; and we certainly might have known when the Secretary of State made the demands of Japan that he did just prior to Pearl Harbor that some such result as Pearl Harbor would flow from the demand.

I am behind the President of the United States to win this war. This is about the only thing I am behind him in, because I do not agree with his political policies at all. I am for the American people and the American form of government, but if we do not use some of the knowledge that is given to the administration by those who oppose the policies of the administration, God help America, for it will then be too late. Many wasteful and extravagant things are being done at public expense, and the Treasury of the United States will not be able to stand the drain if we continue the way we are going and also at the rate the President says he is going to spend, and spend, and spend for the war for the coming year. The thing that counts is not how many dollars we spend but what results we get for each dollar that is spent. That is what will accomplish most for the stability of the American Army and the American Navy. We want the utmost amount of airplane produced for every dollar of cost to the American taxpayer. We want every gun, every vessel, and everything that will aid and assist our armed forces in being victorious, but in the interest of the Ameri-

can Treasury and taxpayer we must see that for every dollar spent we get 100 cents' worth of value received.

If we do not, I do not know how the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton] is going to raise the money to carry on if we are extravagant. I know that he and the Ways and Means Committee have their hands full trying to determine what kind of taxes to impose on the American people. If he thinks that will be an easy job and if the Members of the Congress themselves think it is an easy job you wait until the taxpayers find out about it. Of course, if they present a tax bill that is at all reasonable we will have to support it, but you are going to be responsible.

Let us not be wasteful and extravagant in the expenditure of our funds. Cut down unnecessary expenses so that we can make it easier for the Ways and Means Committee and easier for the taxpayers, so that the men the President appoints and gives authority to go out and win this war will win it and the American flag will wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave. We want to save America from the domineering influence of Japan, Italy, or Germany, or any country under the control of Mr. Hitler. I am for licking Mr. Hitler, and licking him soundly, but it is going to try the American people to the very limit of their ability, not only in the mustering of soldiers, sailors, and men, but in a financial way. Our people are going to pay for it in sweat, blood, and tears.

Let us do everything we can now, but do it in a way that is the American way. Let us do the right thing at the right time. I hope the American Congress and the present administration will recognize the fact that some of the criticism aimed at the present administration is not because we want to criticize and hamper the progress of the war but because we want to win the war, and we want to do it in a good, sound way. Just criticism should be welcomed. I hope we will not have to say again, "I told you so."

Mr. RICH. For the benefit of the majority leader, may I say that on January 3, 1939, I offered a resolution to try to stop the shipping of scrap iron and oil to Japan, because I knew that this scrap iron was liable to come back to us in the form of bullets, ships, or something else. I tried to stop it then, but I got no results. If I had received the aid and assistance of the majority leader, and more on that side, maybe those same bullets would not be coming back over here now. We would have our scrap and our oil and Japan would not have it. At the same time I called attention to the fact that we were shipping 42,000 barrels of oil, 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline, and 3,500 barrels of machine oil a day to Japan. We took this up with Secretary Ickes, and the Secretary wanted to stop it, but what was the result? We went to the State Department, and the State Department would not permit it. I congratulate Secretary Ickes for trying to stop this, but the President of the United States and the State Department would not permit it. They wanted to deal with Japan. What is the result? You know, so do I, who was right.

If they had followed the suggestion we made, we would be in a better position. We passed the lend-lease bill, yes, but I was against the lend-lease proposition because in this country we have enough to do to take care of our own business.

Canada did not have a conscription law. Why should we pass one? India did not give all-out aid to Britain. There was no reason why we should offer our all in sacrifice. The Irish would not do anything in Ireland to aid and assist Great Britain and there was no reason why we should stick our necks out in European affairs or the affairs of any other continent until all of Britain's possessions offered their all. The President can give away 36 billion of our supplies if he wants to. How can we call it defense? It is all-out war.

I am 100 percent for winning this war, and I will go along with you to that end, but I reserve the right to criticize those things the administration is doing that I think needs criticism. I am against the New Deal because it is wrecking us. I hope you will give consideration to some of the things that we are recommending. If you were perfect, then we could not criticize you; but the waste and extravagance that you tolerate is not justifiable; the extravagance you tolerate is only breaking us down financially. The labor strife you permit is a crime to our soldiers whose lives are at stake.

I was against the arming of the isle of Guam because it was a notice to Japan we meant war on them. It was just a silly move to go to war on Japan until they attack us. I was against conscription because it meant getting into active warfare. I was opposed to giving the 50 vessels away, as it was actively getting into war. I was opposed to convoying ships, as it meant, as the President said, "To convoy means to shoot, and to shoot means war." I was opposed to going to Iceland, as the Monroe Doctrine said we should not. I was opposed to killing the Neutrality Act, as it was to prohibit the President from convoying into the danger zones he set up himself by law.

Oh, it is sad to think how our leaders erred the past several years. But now that we are in it, we will fight ourselves out somehow, I am sure.

We who make constructive criticisms are not fifth columnists nor Nazi sympathizers. God forbid.

I hope the majority leader will give us some credit for our judgment. We do not all think alike; some are for war, some are for peace. Some want strikes, some do not. Some want regimentation, some do not. Some want to retain our form of government, some do not. Some still want free speech, some do not. Some want freedom, some do not. I am for constitutional government, as per the oath I took when I entered Congress, and I will continue to fight for it and for the preservation of our country. I am for America first, last, and all the time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has reacted to a little mild observation I made

earlier in the day. I agree with the gentleman on production. We all want production. I stated in my speech this morning:

I do wish to observe that it would have been most pleasing to me and more helpful to the country if prior to December 7 the gentleman from Pennsylvania had voted for legislation whose passage some of us fought to obtain and without whose passage our country on December 7 would have been in a practically defenseless position.

The gentleman now says "he fought for peace and that if we had followed his votes we would have been prepared." Well, that raises an interesting question.

The gentleman voted against an appropriation for Guam of \$5,000,000. He did not vote on the expansion of the Coast Guard national defense authorization bill. He voted for the Vorys amendment prohibiting shipment of arms to governments fighting Hitler. He voted against passage of the Neutrality Act in 1939, but he did not vote when additional facilities for a more adequate defense of the Panama Canal was involved, and I refer to the motion to recommit.

He voted against the conference report in 1939 on the Neutrality Act. He did not vote when there was an appropriation being considered to acquire 52,000 acres of land in connection with the extension of Ft. Knox. He voted "nay" on the Selective Service Act. He voted "nay" on the Lend-Lease Act. He voted "nay" on the lend-lease appropriation. He voted to recommit the Selective Service Extension Act of 1941 which passed by 1 vote. He voted against its passage in the first place. He voted against the arming of merchant vessels and he voted against the Senate amendments.

Those are a few of the gentleman's votes. Now the gentleman says that if we had followed his votes we would have been prepared in the present emergency.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. May I say that if you had followed me, we would not be in the war, you would not have demanded of Japan that they get out of China in 10 days, thereby permitting Japan to attack us on December 7. You have gotten into this trouble, and you have no one to blame but yourselves. We should have used every effort to keep out of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is right, and that is why I believe the gentleman ought to stop taking the floor so frequently and making speeches that only bring about division throughout the country.

The gentleman is a good American and I respect him. I think he is one of the finest Members of the House. I have a fondness for him, and I am not indulging in flattery. I call a spade a spade. The gentleman is impulsive. The gentleman is up on his feet before he knows what it is all about. If the gentleman would only think 10 seconds longer before taking the floor, he would refrain from making some of the what I term to be intemperate statements he has made.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman does not like what I say because you want to go



ahead and do everything you want to, and you do not want criticism. That is the trouble with you. You think you know it all.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two topics, in one to include a newspaper editorial, and in another to include several editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution adopted by a mass meeting of laborers, farmers, and businessmen of Redwood Falls, Minn., in connection with the 40-hour week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES SUSTAINS REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN L. SWEENEY, OF OHIO, IN HIS ACTION FOR LIBEL, BASED ON A PUBLICATION BY PEARSON AND ALLEN IN THEIR WASHINGTON DAILY MERRY-GO-ROUND

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, because of the apparent interest of a number of Members, who have spoken to me, I thought it would be of information to the House to bring the membership up to date by stating that on Monday of this week, April 13, 1942, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in my favor in holding that an article, referring to me, published by Pearson and Allen in their Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round, and republished in a number of newspapers throughout the United States, was libelous per se, because the article falsely accused me of opposing a man for appointment to a Federal judgeship because he was a Jew. As I have stated heretofore in this House, I have never in all my life entertained any feelings of prejudice against Jews or any other races.

It is apparent from the reading of the newspapers today that the press, especially the columnists, are stretching the so-called privilege of freedom of the press, guaranteed by the first amendment of the Constitution. Resort to that guaranty was the argument unsuccessfully advanced before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The particular columnists in question, for instance, have a long record of attacks on men in public life. To mention a few, like Mr. Hoover when he was President, Secretary of the Treasury

Mellon, and the membership will undoubtedly recall a book, entitled "The Nine Old Men," referring to the then members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

All these matters, of course, were before the Supreme Court, and in addition thereto reference was made in that Court to a certain action for libel brought against the same writers by none other than the most distinguished American of our times, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This decision by Supreme Court of the United States is worth all the time and money spent, and the abuse I have taken since I started the several lawsuits 3 years ago.

I express my thanks to my chief counsel in the litigation, Hon. John J. O'Connor and his assistant, Attorney William F. Cusick, together with other counsel of record in bringing about this successful result. The Jews of Cleveland, Ohio, where I was born and raised, who know me as an individual and as a judge in that community for 8 years before I came to Congress, know my reputation for tolerance. For the past 10 years I have assisted in reuniting hundreds of European Jews with their loved ones in this country. During my service in Congress it has been my pleasure to appoint to the United States Military Academy at West Point three fine American-born Jewish boys who fulfill every American tradition of loyalty and patriotism.

This decision of the Supreme Court will register a blow at anti-Semitism in this country and will cause columnists and newspapers to be careful in the future in writing and publishing false statements concerning Members of Congress and others in public life.

I am including in this speech the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and I ask the Members to read it. It is the law of the State of New York and I trust will be the law of the land, having been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 13, 1942. The decision is as follows:

[United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. No. 350—October term, 1940. Argued June 2, 1941. Decided July 18, 1941. Martin L. Sweeney, plaintiff-appellant against Schenectady Union Publishing Co., defendant appellee]

Appeal from an order of the district court for the northern district of New York granting defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint in an action for libel on the ground that no cause of action was pleaded.

Before: L. Hand, Chase, and Clark, circuit judges.

Charles G. Fryer, attorney for defendant appellee.

DeGraff & Foy, attorneys for plaintiff appellant; John O'Connor, William F. Conway, of counsel.

Chase, circuit judge:

Jurisdiction in this suit for the libelous publication by the defendant of the statements concerning the plaintiff which will presently be set forth rests upon diversity, the plaintiff being a resident of Ohio and the defendant a New York corporation. The appeal is from an order dismissing the complaint on motion after the filing of an answer consisting of a general denial, special matter in mitigation of damages, and the truth of the matter printed, coupled with the right to comment fairly thereon. No special damages were alleged, and the question before us is

whether the publication which on this appeal must be taken for granted as having actually been made and having been false, was libelous per se; *O'Connell v. Press Publishing Co.* (214 N. Y. 352; 108 N. E. 556).

The complaint alleged that the plaintiff, a Representative in Congress from Ohio and a lawyer by profession, who was a member of the bar in good standing in the State of Ohio, had been "injured in his good name, fame, and reputation, in the conduct and execution of his official duties as a duly elected and chosen Representative of the people of the State of Ohio in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of his profession as a practicing attorney in good standing before the bar in the State of Ohio, in his standing in the community wherein he resides, and in the high regard, respect, confidence, and esteem he has hitherto enjoyed among his associates both in the Congress of the United States and in the legal fraternity and elsewhere" by the publication by the defendant in a newspaper called the Schenectady Union Star, which is widely circulated and read "in the State of New York and the States of the United States and among the people thereof" of the following:

"A hot behind-the-scenes fight is raging in Democratic congressional ranks over the effort of Father Coughlin to prevent the appointment of a Jewish judge in Cleveland.

"The proposed appointee is Emerich Burt Freed, United States district attorney in Cleveland and former law partner of Senator Bulkley, who is on the verge of being elevated to the United States district court.

"This has aroused the violent opposition of Representative MARTIN L. SWEENEY, Democrat, of Cleveland, known as the chief congressional spokesman of Father Coughlin.

"Basis of the Sweeney-Coughlin opposition is the fact that Freed is a Jew, and one not born in the United States. Born in Hungary in 1897, Freed was brought to the United States at the age of 13; was naturalized 10 years later.

"Late Representative SWEENEY is endeavoring to call a caucus of Ohio Representatives December 28 to protest against his appointment."

The matter so published was received by the defendant for publication from an organization known as United Feature Syndicate, Inc. It was published in much the same form in many other newspapers in this country and the resulting libel suits brought in various courts by this plaintiff have been numerous. In some instances motions to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the publication was not libelous per se have been granted; in some such motions have been denied. Decisions in other jurisdictions, however, are not only conflicting but are for us inconclusive since they have turned on the application of the libel law of States other than New York while here we must be governed by the law of the State of New York; *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* (304 U. S. 64). We are not concerned, however, with any libel upon the plaintiff as a lawyer, since no reference was made in the publication to that profession of his; *Keene v. Tribune Association* (76 Hun. 488).

The false statements published concerning him neither separately nor together make him out to be a character more offensive to right-thinking people than he would be as the spokesman in Congress of Father Coughlin; who opposed the appointment of a man named Freed to the office of United States district judge because Freed was a Jew and one not born in the United States; and who was angry about the matter to the point of attempting to have Ohio Congressmen protest in caucus against Freed's appointment.

But, all else aside, they do clearly attribute to him the desire and purpose to try to prevent the appointment of Freed to the office mentioned for the reason that Freed is a Jew who was foreign born. The context does not

fairly permit reading the language as making the foreign birth of Freed the all-sufficient cause of the plaintiff's opposition to his appointment but rather the contrary by stressing the fact that he was a Jew whose foreign birth apparently but gave an additional basis for plaintiff's opposition. And so the decisive question to be determined on this appeal is whether or not the publication of such false and unprivileged statements concerning the plaintiff within the last few years in the places as alleged in the complaint may be said as a matter of law not to have created any liability in the absence of special damages.

The New York law, as stated in *Kimmerle v. New York Evening Journal, Inc.* (262 N. Y. 99; 186 N. E. 217), makes libelous per se the publication of "words which tend to expose one to public hatred, shame, obloquy, contumely, odium, contempt, ridicule, aversion, ostracism, degradation, or disgrace, or to induce an evil opinion of one in the minds of right-thinking persons, and to deprive one of their confidence and friendly intercourse in society." To the same effect is *Sydney v. MacFadden Newspaper Publishing Corporation* (242 N. Y. 208; 151 N. E. 209). This is in general accord with the definition found in the Restatement of the Law of Torts. See section 559. The test is whether right-thinking persons would be reasonably expected to be induced by the publication to believe that it truthfully represented the plaintiff's attitude on the subject of Freed's appointment and would be likely to regard him as a consequence in such a way that his reputation was injured in one or more of the respects above noted. It is of course, not easy to apply this general test to a case of this nature. Opinions or prejudices concerning the matter in hand might well lead to different conclusions.

Some principles established in New York libel law are especially helpful in arriving at a just decision. One of them is that a false statement need not necessarily charge the violation of any law to be libelous per se; and another is that, when made of a public official, false accusations which may well lead right-thinking people to believe him unworthy of public trust and confidence are libelous per se (*Bennett v. Commercial Advertiser Association* (230 N. Y. 125)). And still another is that an unprivileged, published falsehood need not make all, or even a majority, of those who read it think the less of the person defamed. It is enough if a noticeable part of many who read it are made to hate, despise, scorn, or be contemptuous of the person concerning whom the false statements have been published: *Peck v. Tribune Co.* (214 U. S. 195; Restatement, Torts, sec. 559 (e)).

And certainly the time and place of publication must be given due weight and effect. This plaintiff, by being accused of trying to deprive a man of an appointment to public office because, presumably both in race and religion, he was Jewish, would, intolerance being what it is, no doubt gain approval and increased respect in some quarters; and in others, where only the hit bird flutters, there would be indifference; but in a country still dedicated to religious and racial freedom, decent, liberty-loving people still are present in great numbers and still are greatly offended by the narrow-minded injustice of the bigots who see individuals only en masse and condemn them merely because their ancestors were of a certain race or they themselves are of a certain religion. Those who hate intolerance are prone to regard the person who believes in and practices acts of intolerance with aversion and contempt. And in these times when it is universal knowledge that one foreign dictator gained his power by practices which included large-scale, unreasonable Jewish persecutions which have played an important part in making his name an anathema in many parts of this country the publication of statements such as those alleged may well gain for the person falsely

accused the scorn and contempt of the right-thinking in appreciable numbers. Freedom of speech is, as it always has been, freedom to tell the truth and comment fairly upon facts, and not a license to spread damaging falsehoods in the guise of news gathering and its dissemination.

Moreover, in places where Jews make up a sizable portion of the population, as they are known to do in part of the territory in which it is alleged that the defendant's newspaper circulated when the publication was made, it may be taken for granted that there will be an appreciable number who will hate or hold in contempt one who discriminates against a Jew merely because he is a Jew, whether born in this country or not. A majority of the court is of the opinion that the complaint is sufficient under the principles above stated and that the defendant should be required to meet it on the merits.

Order reversed and cause remanded for trial.

I hope the decision will stiffen the spines of the Members of this House who have been the victims in the past of these and similar false accusations, and who probably will be again.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5802. An act to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; and

H. R. 6495. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 20, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

The meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will be resumed at 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 5, 1942. Business to be considered: Hearings along the line of the Sanders bill, H. R. 5497, and other matters connected with the Federal Communications Commission.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the following bills at 10 a. m., April 17, 20, and 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against intimidation by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 6885, to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to menhaden fishing.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1578. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 3, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of the New Creek, N. Y., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1579. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 1, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Matanuska River in the vicinity of Matanuska, Alaska, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control adopted on June 20, 1940; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1580. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1581. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1582. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the assessment of tangible property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1583. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 6913. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 2015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6529. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to permit the Commissioner to furnish copies of any part of the records or information therefrom to agencies or officials of a State without charge without amendment (Rept. No. 2019). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.



Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 673. An act authorizing the conveyance to Sandoval County, N. Mex., of the public land comprising part of the site of the county courthouse; without amendment (Rept. No. 2020). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 1331. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease for the exploitation of silica sand and other non-metallic minerals, lands withdrawn by Executive Order No. 5105, dated May 3, 1929; without amendment (Rept. No. 2021). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 6071. A bill to grant a preference right to certain oil and gas lessees; without amendment (Rept. No. 2022). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DIMOND: Committee on Mines and Mining. H. R. 6604. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2023). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 6932. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2026). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 6874. A bill to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 2027). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAAS: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 6807. A bill to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2028). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'LEARY: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 2212. A bill to suspend during a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President the provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended, relating to certain leases; without amendment (Rept. No. 2029). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2369. A bill for the relief of Rachib Shriay; with amendment (Rept. No. 2014). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMSEY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6939. A bill for the relief of sundry aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2016). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMSEY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6940. A bill for the relief of sundry aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2017). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6941. A bill for the relief of sundry aliens; without amend-

ment (Rept. No. 2018). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 6102. A bill confirming the claim of Augustus Dominique Turand for the Church of St. Jacques to certain lands in the State of Louisiana, parish of St. James, said claim being listed as No. 392 in report of commissioners dated January 9, 1812; with amendment (Rept. No. 2024). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 950. An act for the relief of Dora Thompson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2025). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 6942. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of San Rafael Creek, Calif., and its tributaries, for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6943. A bill to provide for the restoration to active duty of certain physically fit retired officers of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6944. A bill to provide for the creation of and award to the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and to similar personnel of friendly foreign countries a decoration known as the Legion of Merit; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6945. A bill to prescribe the pay and certain allowances for cadets of the United States Military Academy undergoing flight training and aviation instruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6946. A bill to protect and facilitate the privilege of voting by members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TRAYNOR:

H. J. Res. 302. Joint resolution for the relief of the State of Delaware; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. R. 6938. A bill for the relief of Rudolf Kligler (Robert E. Arden); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 6947. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eva M. Delisle; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2676. By Mr. CRAWFORD: Petition of Ruth Ellis and other residents of Shawassee County, asking for enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2677. Also, petition of Mrs. Forest Stevenson and 30 others, asking for immediate passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2678. By Mr. CULKIN: Petition of Arthur H. Wicks, member of the Senate of the State of New York, and concurred in by the Assembly of the State of New York, urging the

Congress of the United States to foster legislation, providing benefits to civilians or dependents who may be injured or killed by reason of enemy action, which benefits will be a charge upon the whole people of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2679. Also, resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego, Oswego County, N. Y., urging that sentence of persons found guilty of sabotage, espionage, or subversive activities be the maximum provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2680. Also, petition of the Townsend Club of Herring, N. Y., Thirty-second Congressional District, urging an amendment to the United States Constitution to provide for national old-age pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2681. Also, petition of Miss Jane Todd, member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and concurred in by the Senate of the State of New York, urging that House bill 6806, a bill providing for the registration of women between the ages of 18 and 65 under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, be enacted; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2682. Also, petition of 15 citizens of Oneida, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 860 and House bill 4000, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in or near any Army camp or naval establishment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2683. Also, petition of Malcolm Wilson, member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and concurred in by the Senate of the State of New York, urging the Congress of the United States of America to amend the Social Security Act to provide all employees formerly covered by this law and made contributions in the form of employees tax and who became ineligible through no action on their part, may again become eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2684. Also, petition of Fred A. Young, member of the Senate of the State of New York, and concurred in by the Assembly of the State of New York, requesting Congress to effect any necessary changes in our laws and regulations affecting the border between this country and Canada in order that the movement of persons and products may be facilitated for the purpose of promoting an efficient prosecution of the war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2685. By Mr. JENSEN: Petition of sundry citizens of Page County, Iowa; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2686. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of Walter C. Peterson, city clerk, Los Angeles, Calif., resolving that the city council petition the War Production Board to establish its regional office in Los Angeles in order that the Federal Government make itself available to the industries being geared to an all-out defense effort; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2687. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of J. E. Hayes, of Manhattan, Kans., and 95 others demanding emergency legislation eliminating the 40-hour week for labor for the duration of the war and that capital and labor be forced to settle their differences for the purpose of stepping up war production to the maximum; and demanding further that every item of unnecessary expense be eliminated from the governmental budget; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2688. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted during the last meeting of the department executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, on January 17, 1942, that the Civilian Conservation Corps maintain camps for veterans; that the Civilian Conservation Corps may be reduced; that the veteran camps are a very great benefit to the veterans from many

viewpoints; that the Federal Government is called upon to provide some protection for the vast expenditure which has been made in our national forests; and that the department commander and executive committee take the proper procedure to bring this to the attention of the proper Federal officials; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2689. By the SPEAKER: Petition of a list of voters from Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, The Very Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Creator of all things, by whose eternal thought the worlds were made, and by whose sleepless care they are upheld: Grant to us all a clearer vision of our task, a more intensive purpose, as, under the subduing power of the spirit of Thy calm, we bring all scattered thoughts into captivity unto Thee. Do Thou sanctify each endeavor in behalf of our beloved country, mantle us with the wings of Thy love, that in virtue we may walk the path of glory with liberty in righteousness as our crown of pride, marching breast-forward a united people in whom no fear shall dwell save only that of being faithless to our trust.

Vouchsafe to our President and all who share with him the vast responsibilities of leadership a glimpse of those invisible forces brooding o'er this weight and woe, and grant them in these days of wordless longing the sense of Thy power, that, through the lonely ways of suffering and pain, they may climb to those shining heights white with the Presence of the Living God.

Bless our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and all who serve our country, and do Thou remember no more our base material pride that in the past has brought us only days of shame, but do Thou reveal to us anew the truth, oftentimes forgotten, that the enduring strength of a nation's life is coextensive with its high ideals. In our Saviour's name we pray and for His sake. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On motion of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 16, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States withdrawing a nomination and submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Glass	Overton
Andrews	Green	Pepper
Austin	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Reed
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Herring	Rosier
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Barkley	Holman	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hughes	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Brown	Kilgore	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Taft
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McKellar	Truman
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Tydings
Connally	Maloney	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Wagner
Downey	Murdock	Wallgren
Doxey	Murray	Walsh
Ellender	Norris	White
George	Nye	Wiley
Gerry	O'Daniel	Willis
Gillette	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] has been delayed in reaching Washington.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is attending a meeting of the Republican National Committee and is therefore necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the joint statement issued by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada on April 17 last.

There being no objection, the joint statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President announced today that, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, a conference, in which all of the United Nations with air-training programs under way, either in the United States or Canada, would be invited to participate, would be held in Ottawa early in May.

The purpose of the meeting lies along the lines of further united military efforts. The meeting in Ottawa would extend the air programs to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel.

Great progress has already been made in pooling the airplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the conference developed out of the recognition of the desirability of more closely coordinating the British Commonwealth (including Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) air-training plan with the greatly extended air-training program undertaken by the United States and others of the United Nations. In addition, this would include China, Norway, the Netherlands, and several others which are already at war with the Axis.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

#### By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A petition of sundry citizens of Kent County, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit strikes in defense plants and to discontinue double pay for Sundays and holidays, also time and a half for overtime for more than 40 hours per week in defense industries, and also to limit profits in war industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors for Saginaw, Mich., stating that "we encourage all county officials and employees to earnestly adhere to their Nation's call for economy and cooperation in their several duties and responsibilities," and pledging "every effort to assist all local agencies in the prosecution of the war and the preservation of home defense as well as to assist the States and Federal agencies to promote and finance the war effort," etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

#### By Mr. MEAD:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATE OF NEW YORK,

#### IN ASSEMBLY,

Albany, February 16, 1942.

Whereas the national administration has enacted legislation to provide old-age security benefits for many of our citizens and is contemplating the expansion of the social-security program to include other groups not now eligible for such benefits; and

Whereas under the social-security law only the employees of covered employers may participate in social-security benefits, and only the covered employers are required to pay social-security tax, the covered employer and the covered employee each paying one-half thereof; and

Whereas there are in the State of New York a great many employees who were formerly covered by the law and were formerly eligible for benefits thereunder, but who, through no action or choice on their part, became ineligible under the law when they, through no